THE DAILY GAZETTE:

PUBLISHED BY

PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,

Office, 84 and 86 Fifth Avenue.

P. B. PENNIMAN, JOSIAH KING.
T. P. HOUSTON, H. P. REED,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF THE DAILY.

By mail, per year.....$8.00
Delivered by carriers, per week.....10 cts.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1870. NO. 22.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE

Is the best and cheapest commercial and family newspaper published in Western Pennsylvania.

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TERMS:

Single subscribers.....$1 50
Clubs of five.....25
Clubs of ten.....1 15

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as agents.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

STATE ITEMS.

GREENVILLE has organized a Library Association.

SCRANTON supports a first class dancing academy.

THE pews in the Scranton Presbyterian Church sold for $8,000.

THREE CARD MONTE is openly played in the streets of Parker's Landing.

TEN hundred and fifty persons were arrested by the Reading police last year.

THE Pennsylvania hay crop of 1868 reached 2,448,000 tons, valued at $39,168,000.

JOHNSTOWN has an average daily attendance of 745 scholars at her public schools.

HOTEL business in Erie is said to be so dull that some of the landlords are growing crazy.

WILLIAMSPORT has a real ghost worth a two column account in the *Gazette* of that place.

SOME sharpers in the interior are selling dough cakes covered with butter as fine print.

A FALLING LIMB recently killed Mr. Henry Hudson, of Pine township, Indiana county.

THE bonds of the State of Pennsylvania command a higher figure than those of any other State.

"CHESTER COUNTY WHITES," the famous breed of pigs, are being sent from West Chester to Texas.

G. W. HAUPT, ESQ., a rising young member of the Sunbury bar, died last week of consumption.

A STATE Temperance Convention will be held in the Court House in Harrisburg, on Tuesday, February 8th.

GOV. GEARY's last message was the seventy-ninth since the organization of the present State Government.

MRS. ESTHER REED, aged ninety-six years, died suddenly last week at her residence in Woodward, Chester county.

M. PENNINGTON, of West Grove, Chester county, has been appointed Paymaster of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

AT Oil City, on Saturday night, James Furlong was run over and killed by a train of cars. He was a blacksmith and about sixty years of age.

A YOUNG SON of U. S. Assessor Benfer, of Synder county, had his brains knocked out by a falling stick blown from the roof of a shed.

T. S. REED, Esq., a veteran Cambria county editor, is about to write the reminiscences of his life. Forty-one years ago he printed a paper in Johnstown.

ALEX LOUGHREY, of White township, Indiana county, had both legs broken and was otherwise dangerously injured last week, by being kicked by a vicious horse.

MR. GEORGE MASON, formerly a prominent coal operator and merchant of Schuylkill county, died at his residence in Pottsville on Tuesday night last, in the 58th year of his age.

THE Allentown Rolling Mill Company has finished rails on hand to the amount of over 8,000,000, with no demand. The Roberts Iron Company have about 8,000,000 worth of iron laid up awaiting purchasers.

ON the 15th inst. the body of a German, apparently a pedlar, was found near Meadville, in a barn belonging to Rufus Smith. He was apparently 45 or 50 years of age, and had lost the second finger of his right hand.

AT Allentown a little girl named Butz, while with her mother walking beside the railroad track, becoming frightened at a sudden locomotive whistle, jumped under the wheels of the passing train and was ground to atoms.

AT Wilkesbarre last week, a young man named Veasey, while intoxicated, stepped into the trough of the great fly wheel of a rolling mill, was caught and crushed to jelly and thrown forty feet from the place. So much for intemperance.

MAJOR MOORE, editor and publisher of the West Chester *Republican*, has been appointed Appraiser for the port of Philadelphia in place of Dr. Worthington resigned. The office is an important one and has a salary of $3,500. The Major has our congratulations.

THE Pennsylvania Fruit Growers' Society held its annual meeting in Lancaster last week. A number of distinguished fruit growers from all sections of the State were present. The display of fruit, &c., was very fine. The proceedings were highly entertaining and instructive.

THE puddlers employed by the Susquehanna Iron Company of Columbia stopped work at eleven o'clock Tuesday forenoon, because two men whom they wished to be engaged with them were not employed by the company. The strikers numbered upwards of forty men, all of whom are Welshmen.

A GENTLEMAN of Reading who weighed 318 pounds, died last week after two days of sickness, caused by taking cold and it settling on his lungs. He had not been ill a single day previously, during his whole life, though he had attained middle age. Another result of the present unhealthful weather.

THE interest in the meetings in progress at the Methodist Episcopal Church at Johnstown continues unabated. On Sunday last seventeen were added to the members of the church. More are coming forward nightly, and it is hoped that the influence of the revival will spread wider and wider still, for "there is yet room."

THE rolling mill belonging to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company at Reading, turned out last year seventeen thousand and thirty-seven (17,037) tons of finished rails. The company made in 1868 about half this number of rails. They are first-class, and cost the company an average of less than the market price.

A PENNSYLVINIA editor has been posting his books, and sums up as follows: "Weathered a three months spell of sickness; built a new office; purchased a complete outfit of new type for the paper; adding the names of many new advance paying subscribers to our list and another boy baby to our family circle." Good bye, 1869.

A GAY young man of Tidioute, being deceived by a fair and frail lady, thought of retiring from the busy scenes of life by drowning himself, but after a search along the banks of the Allegheny river for a convenient hole to plunge in, brought up at Parker's Landing, where abandoning the notion of self destruction, he is spending a happy time among the "free and easy" of that "free and easy" place.

AN accident of a serious nature occurred on Wednesday in the ore mine of the Cambria Iron Co., known as Kidney Vein, whereby two men, Harry Bennett and James Vincent, were seriously injured by a premature blast. The former had his leg so shattered that it was found necessary to amputate it below the knee, while Mr. Vincent was seriously burnt in the face. They are both doing well.

JAMES MCCORMICK, Esq., a member of the Harrisburg bar since 1825, and well known as one of the ablest lawyers in the State, died on Wednesday morning, at an advanced age, after an illness of about three weeks' duration. He had filled various offices of honor and trust with fidelity. At the time of his decease, and for about thirty years previously, he was the President of the Dauphin Deposit Bank, and for nearly as great a length of time President of the Harrisburg Bridge Company.

NEARLY all of our country exchanges are "bluffing" over the big things killed in the pork line. For instance in the Lancaster *Inquirer* we have these announcements: Jacob Erhart, of Warwick township, has killed two hogs, which weighed, when dressed, 956 pounds. The one, fourteen months old, weighed 390 pounds; the other, fifteen months old, 566 pounds. John H. Schlegelmilch killed, on Monday last, two hogs eight months old, which weighed, when dressed, 511 pounds. This is about sweetness long drawn out: Michael D. Weidman made a sausage a few days ago for Peter Hernley, of Rapho twp., which measured 71 feet, and weighed 59½ pounds. Can't our farmer readers send us on notices in the same line to eclipse the above?

THERE is now manufacturing at the Scott Foundry, Reading, a breech-loading cannon of very peculiar construction, and which the employes have named "The Sow." It is now in the lathe for rifling. It will have a bore of six inches in diameter, including the rifling. Arranged along the bore are four side chambers, each of which are intended to hold eight pounds of powder. The breech will contain four pounds of powder, which, when loaded and fired starts the ball, when the powder in the other chambers is ignited as the ball moves forward, thus receiving impetus at intervals from the escape of the gas from each chamber. It is estimated that this gun will throw a ball a distance of ten miles; and that, at short range, the ball will pass entirely through a six inch wrought iron plate.

THE Erie *Dispatch* says: On Saturday night Mr. Hall, of Waterford, met with a fatal accident. On Monday, while his body was yet lying in the house awaiting burial, a prominent citizen of that borough called to offer his condolence and—collect a debt of sixty cents alleged to be due. The widow told him that she had no money with her, but would see that the bill was paid, and the creditor departed. The circumstance got noised abroad, and some of the young men thereabouts, fearing that the man might possibly be cheated out of his dues, have started a one cent subscription and collected the amount, no one being allowed to contribute more than one penny. They intend having the account duly certified and sworn to and a receipt given for the change, which they are now prepared to pay.

NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

GOLD has been discovered in Tasmania.

KANSAS has 3,500,000 acres timbered land.

IN Sacramento the boot blacks are uniformed.

PENNY hot dinners are furnished in London.

MAINE exports kindling wood to foreign parts.

CHARCOAL pipes have just reached California smokers.

AN apple tree in Vermont yielded 70 bushels last season.

A KENTUCKY town of 3000 inhabitants has no school house.

CHICAGO has just dedicated its first German High School.

THE Barings are to put a new loan for the city of Boston on the English market.

THE Washington *Star* urges a Territorial Government for the District of Columbia.

THE southern papers are printing a great many verses in memory of George Peabody.

CARTHAGE College has been started in Hancock county, Illinois, with a capital of $500,000

RAILWAYS are aristocrats. They teach every man to know his own Station, and to stop there.

REVEL, the negro Senator elect from Mississippi, is a native of Ohio, and is a Methodist preacher.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON is to deliver an oration to the students of Gen. Lee's college, 4th of July next.

THE Baptists have a chapel at Harper's Ferry whose chapel bell is named Maryland, Virginia, and West Virginia.

NEW YORK is actually rivaling Philadelphia. The New York Health Board says that town has thirty miles of dirty streets.

A WELL INFORMED Ohio paper informs its readers that the French Emperor's little son shot and killed an editor and then gave himself up.

IT is asserted that the dispatches of the American Minister at the Spanish Court, on file at the State Department, reflect distinguished credit on Gen. Sickles.

A LITTLE four-year old, watching from the window a procession of children from the orphan asylum, exclaimed: "How I'd like to be an orphan and play soldiers!"

DUALIN, a new explosive agent discovered by a Prussian officer, and tested in the Hoosac tunnel, is declared to be stronger than nitro glycerine, and devoid of any of its dangers.

SEVERAL of the large manufactories in Bridgeport, Ct., have been closed to visitors during working hours, owing to the number of visitors having become so great as to seriously interfere with business.

A JOINT resolution has been introduced into the Kentucky Legislature providing for the removal of President Taylor's remains to Cave Hill Cemetery, at Louisville, and the erection of a suitable monument over them.

A STORE to accommodate Chinese has been opened at Council Bluffs. The stock consists of card paper, foo chuck, orange peel, pak-ko, sugar candy, salt shrimps, fire crackers, chop sticks, joss paper, joss sticks, &c.

IN reference to the candidature of the throne of Spain, the Minister of Foreign Affairs in Italy has decided that no prince of Savoy can accept a foreign throne unless elected by universal suffrage in the country in question.

A FREEDMAN found, at the Station House, in Toledo, Ohio, a few days ago, his old master, with his wife and two daughters, who were begging their way from Virginia to Chicago, whither friends had gone before them.

A HUSBAND in St. Joseph, Mo., patiently bore his loss when his wife deserted him, but when a dry goods firm sued him for goods bought by her as an outfit, he stoutly resisted the claim, and the court sustained him.

A BOY at Mishawaka, Ind., went skating against the wish of his father. Before returning home, says a local paper, he put a dozen old newspapers inside his clothes, and thereby succeeded in breaking the force of the blows.

THE Zanesville *Courier* is authorized by the best authority to say that if Zanesville will come up promptly with her hundred thousand dollars subscribed, the Northern road will be built at once. If she refuses to do this it will not be built.

THE Tuscarawas *Advocate* says that citizens of New Philadelphia have interviewed Judge Jewett, President of the Pan Handle Railroad, and that he informed them that if the citizens of that place would subscribe $30,000 towards the work, that the company would build a branch road from their road to New Philadelphia. The *Advocate* thinks that the amount can be raised in twenty-four hours.

THE Hon. George G. Wright, the new U. S. Senator from Iowa, in his profession of faith addressed to the Legislature just before his election, says:

"Finally, I would stand by Protection to Home Industry and Manufactures. This is part of my boyhood's faith, and is the conviction of my manhood; and this not to build up the individual, but to protect and benefit the Million."

THE New York *Times* says: The President is right when he advises the more tolerant Republicans of the House to accept the bill as it goes back from the Senate. There are mischief makers in the House who want but the opportunity to undo what has been done, and to consummate the evil begun in the Senate. These men would revive the thumbscrew if they dare. The spirit which animates them in other days sanctioned the rack and the faggot. It is important that no chance be given them for the attainment of their purpose. The unconditional admission of Virginia would be most proper. But that being clearly impracticable, the Senate bill in its present shape is preferable to more delay. Let the matter be ended at once if possible.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

OIL REGIONS.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PARKER'S LANDING, Jan. 25, 1870.

A well owned by C. McCandless & Co. on the Robinson Farm was struck yesterday. It is flowing about seventy-five barrels per day. C.

HARRISBURG.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE: The Bergner Record Contract Indefinitely Postponed—The Pasters and Folders—Warm Discussion—Personalities Indulged In—Mr. Lowry Growls—His Indiscreet Private Secretary. HOUSE: Variety of Bills Passed—The Sand Bar Job.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, January 25, 1870.

SENATE.

THE "RECORD" CONTRACT.

Mr. WHITE, from the Legislative Record Committee, reported the same contract with Mr. Bargner as in the first report, with a condition that no speech shall exceed four squares.

Mr. LOWRY moved the indefinite postponement, hoping that the Clerk's journal would be printed daily. Infamy was attached to the Record and the man that published it. The whole thing was unpopular. The butchers were afraid to wrap the Record around their meat, fearing it would taint it.

Mr. HOWARD seconded the motion, which was adopted.

Yeas—Messrs. Billingfelt, Brooke, Broadhead, Davis, Duncan, Graham, Howard, Kerr, Lindsman, Lowry, Nagle, Furman, Rutan, Turner, Wallace, Wirfel—16.

Nays—Messrs Allen, Beck, Brown, Connell, Henszey, McIntire, Miller, Minnis, Osmond, Osterhout, Randall, Robinson, Wall, White, Worrell—15.

PASTERS AND FOLDERS.

Mr. BECK offered a joint resolution, discharging, with payment to date, all legislative officers, except clerks, sergeant-at-arms, an assistant door keeper, one assistant postmaster, messengers and assistants.

Mr. CONNELL moved its reference to the Retrenchment Committee.

Mr. BILLINGFELT favored the discharge of the pasters and folders. They were lying here idle.

Mr. GRAHAM said it was necessary to discharge some of those employed. He understood several individuals were employed at the State's expense as private secretaries to Senators.

Mr. LOWRY understood the remark as applied to him. He could afford to pay for assistance, when he could not write with his right arm, being lame.

Mr. GRAHAM disclaimed personal allusion.

Mr. LOWRY replied he understood it all. He (Mr. Lowry) had never brought here a son or relative to receive State patronage and never would.

Mr. CONNELL withdrew the motion for reference and moved that only the "pasters and folders" be discharged.

Mr. MUMMA, of Dauphin, replied to Mr. Lowry, characterizing his bitter opposition to Harrisburgers as unwarrantable and his personalities uncalled for; asserting that his (Mr. Lowry's) position with the Democrats was of questionable propriety, and alluding to the action of Mr. Lowry's Private Secretary as indiscreet. If what the Secretary did in a public letter was true, Mr. Lowry should not talk about rings or corruption.

Mr. RUTAN moved to strike out all messengers and doorkeepers as useless officers.

Mr. LOWRY said because he had absented himself from the caucus and smashed the ring into a thousand atoms, he had been pursued with malice. He was not opposed to Harrisburgers; he pitied them; they had an affliction here worse than smallpox. The general Government had sent here a man as postmaster who had presented bills to the Legislature for postage that did not look honest. He could stand any abuse from the *Telegraph*.

Mr. HOWARD said he was opposed to the franking privilege, or the publication of the Record, but moved that the Retrenchment Committee be instructed to consider with this matter the propriety of printing the principal departmental reports. Lost.

Mr. Rutan's and also Mr. Connell's amendments were defeated. Pending the discussion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS PASSED.

Supplement to the act making appropriations from the old to the new wards of Allegheny City for school purposes.

Supplement for Allegheny county prison.

Extending to Washington county the act exempting mortgages and other money securities from State taxation.

Extending the boundaries of Lower Gaysota Island in the Allegheny river.

Increasing the fees of surveyors as witnesses in Allegheny county.

Exempting coupon bonds of East Birmingham from all taxation.

THE SAND BAR BILL.

Senator Rutan will drop his bill declaring the sand bar in the Ohio river, opposite Middletown, an island, having misapprehended the purport. It was sent by a prominent gentleman in Allegheny City.

CINCINNATI.

A Scrap of War History—The Intended Removal of Gen. Thomas from Command at Nashville—Railroad Lease Ratified.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CINCINNATI, January 25—To-morrow's *Gazette* will contain a letter showing from dispatches on file at Washington the exact nature of the contemplated removal of Gen. Thomas just before the battle at Nashville. It shows that General Halleck's account of it at the San Francisco dinner gives himself more credit for retaining General Thomas than the official records warrant, and that instead of Halleck assuming the responsibility to delay the transmission of General Grant's order relieving Thomas by Schofield, Grant himself suspended the order before it was transmitted to Thomas. Official dispatches show that Grant was exceedingly impatient at Thomas' delay in making the attack, and that he had actually gone as far as Washington on the way to Nashville when he received a dispatch announcing Thomas' engagement and victory.

The stockholders of the Little Miami and Columbus & Xenia railroads have ratified by a unanimous vote their perpetual lease of those roads to the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis railroad, guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Central, beginning December 1st, 1869, at an annual rental, free of tax and assessments, of four hundred and eighty thousand dollars, the stock of the Little Miami road to be increased by a seventeen per cent. stock dividend, making the total stock of both roads six millions. This arrangement gives the stockholders an eight per cent annual dividend, payable quarterly, less the expenses of organization.

The Collector of Internal Revenue has received instructions to discontinue the collection of manufacturers' tax on pork packers until March 1st. The tax has been collected since January 1st.

Upper Rivers.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.)

BROWNSVILLE, January 25.—River rising, with nine feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer thirty-four at five o'clock P. M. C.

OIL CITY, January 25.—River rising slowly, with four feet one inch water in the channel. Weather clowdy; thermometer thirty-five at six o'clock P. M. C.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: The Currency Bill Further Discussed Without Final Action. HOUSE: Miscellaneous Business.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. THURMAN presented the proceedings of a public meeting of merchants of Cleveland against the continuance of the income tax. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. ROBERTSON, from the Committee on Political Disabilities, reported favorably a bill to relieve certain persons from legal and political disabilities.

Mr. HAMLIN called up the joint resolution relating to the seizure of distilled spirits in California, the question being upon its indefinite postponement.

After some discussion it was laid aside, and at 2 o'clock the currency bill was taken up.

Mr. FENTON spoke against any expansion of the currency and in favor of an early return to a specie basis. The pending bill neither retarded nor tended to advance the latter desirable result. He favored the gradual contraction of the currency, but concluded that this bill contained little to aggravate the evils of the hour. The Secretary's plan for funding the debt, and furnishing new bonds for banking purposes in place of the old, might be the best we could hope to get. At all events he had no pet measure of his own.

Mr. SUMNER moved an amendment by substituting for the bill a similar bill recently introduced by him, for the increase of bank circulation to $500,000,000, upon the retirement of greenbacks.

Mr. RAMSEY inquired whether it was proposed to take action on the bill to-day.

Mr. SHERMAN, on behalf of the Finance Committee, desired the Senate to take action on the bill to-day. He said it was a preliminary measure, and upon its disposal the Committee would proceed to consider other important measures before them, among them the one now offered as an amendment, but which had no pertinence here. The plan of retiring three per cent. certificates was recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury, and no objection to it that he knew of had been made in the public prints. It seemed to be conceded this was the most innocent way in which the pressing necessity for a partial distribution could be made. The other provision of the bill was also generally assented to. The only doubt now was whether such banks would be organized. Large corporations, chiefly on the Pacific coast, were actually organized on the basis of this bill.

The bill was further discussed until 4:25, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill providing that no title shall be acquired or perfected to any agricultural public lands in the State of California not heretofore disposed of, except by settlement under the homestead or preemption laws.

Mr. HOLMAN suggested that the bill be made general in its application to all States and territories.

Mr. JULIAN said that question was before the Committee.

The bill passed.

Mr. ARNELL offered a resolution calling for information as to payments made by the Nashville and Decatur Railroad Company of Tennessee for materials purchased from the Government. Adopted.

Mr. WHEELER introduced a bill authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue its bonds for the construction of its road, and to secure the same by mortgage. Referred.

Mr. SCOFIELD, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the reorganization of the navy. Recommitted.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of Mo., introduced a bill granting a pension of fifty dollars a month to the widow of Major General James A. Mower.

Mr. FARNSWORTH remarked it was going beyond any precedent yet established to give pensions, except in cases where an officer died in consequence of wounds received or disease acquired in the army. The bill should be sent to a committee.

Mr BENJAMIN said he introduced it at the request of the President and General of the army of the tariff.

Mr. BOLES introduced a bill granting lands to Arkansas and Missouri for a rail road from the Arkansas to the Missouri. Referred.

Mr. ELDRIDGE presented a communication from Son Du Lac Medical Society, in regard to naval medical rank.

Mr. UPSON asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the heads of departments for statements whether and why their annual estimates exceeded those for the present fiscal year.

Mr. LOGAN objected, stating that the House was already in possession of the estimates.

The House then resumed the consideration of League Island Navy Yard bill. Speeches were made in its support by Messrs. Myers, O'Neill and Reading.

The morning hour having expired at two o'clock, the bill went over until to-morrow.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill to amend the act passed yesterday for the admission of Virginia, providing that the word oath wherever it occurs shall be construed as including an affirmation.

The SPEAKER suggested that as no official information had been received of this act having become law, the bill lie on the table for the present.

Mr. DAVIS acceded.

Mr. BURDETT, from the Committee on Elections, called up the report of April last on the contested election case from the Fourth Congressional District of South Carolina, declaring A. S. Wallace entitled *prima facie* to the seat.

The question was discussed pro and con by Messrs. Burdett, Randall, Burr, Marshall, Cessna, Bowen, Whittemore, Stevenson and Peters.

Finally the debate closed and the resolution offered as an amendment by the minority of the Committee, Messrs. Randall and Burr, that neither claimant was entitled to the seat, was adopted—yeas 105, nays 73.

After a good deal of discussion the whole subject was laid on the table, and then a resolution recommending the question to the Election Committee, to be examined on the merits, was offered by Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, and agreed to.

Recess for evening session for debate only.

Evening Session.—Not more than a dozen members were present. Mr. McCraig occupied the chair. After speeches by Mr. Johnson against Chinese emigration, by Mr. Heaton on Southern politics, and by Messrs. Prosser, Hawley and Finkelnburg, the House adjourned.

CHICAGO.

Lake Superior Railroad Strike Ended—Interesting Homicide Case—Wholesale Business of the City.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, January 25.—The strike of the Swedish laborers on the Lake Superior Railroad has ended and nearly all of them have returned to their work at the reduced wages, one dollar and fifty cents per day. There was no bloodshed and no shanties burned as reported.

The trial of Mrs Dixon for killing her husband in May last, was commenced at Rockford, Ill., to-day. The Court House was packed to its utmost capacity, numbers of ladies being present. The prisoner is in such feeble health as to render it necessary to carry her in and out of the Court House on a chair The sympathy is very strong in her favor. The circumstances of the case will be remembered. She and her husband had been separated; he paid her a visit for the purpose of obtaining a reconciliation; during the interview she suddenly drew a pistol and shot him dead. She was quite ill at the time, it being within a week after the birth of her child. Her friends claim that she was insane.

By returns just completed, it is ascertained that the gross sales of wholesale dealers in Chicago during the past year amounted to four hundred and seventy-one million dollars, an increase of twenty-one and a half per cent. over last year. The largest share of this increase is owing to the greater efficiency with which work has been done by revenue officers.

NEW YORK CITY.

Another Mysterious Murder—New Charter for Brooklyn—The Erie Strikers—Rioting in Jersey City—Government Inspectors Arrested—Revenue Violators Arrested, &c., &c.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 25, 1870.

A FRESH MYSTERY.

The city is startled this morning with the report of a fresh mystery and the probable murder of a sea captain named Alexander, who came to this city from New Orleans in September, 1868, and took lodgings at the boarding house of John C. Gardner, on One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, near Third avenue. He disappeared suddenly, and had with him a large sum of money, and sixty thousand dollars in Government bonds. Subsequently his body was discovered in Greenwood Cemetery, buried under a false name. The contents of his stomach were placed in the hands of Dr. Doremus for examination, and in consequence of his report the Gardner family was last night arrested, charged with the murder of Captain Alexander. Their condition of life has apparently improved very much lately, which adds to the suspicion of their guilt. They have heretofore moved in respectable society and have been accounted honest people.

John C. Gardner and wife, accused of the murder, have been committed to the Tombs to await the result of the chemical analysis by Prof. Doremus of the stomach of the supposed murdered man.

STRIKERS' ROW.

A collision occurred in Jersey City this evening between the Erie Railroad strikers and the men who took their places. As the latter were leaving for work at 6 P. M they were assaulted by a crowd of a thousand men and women. The prompt interference of the police prevented serious results. Patrick Scanlon, who struck one of the new men, was arrested, and as the police were taking him to the station house the mob attempted a rescue and attacked the police with stones. The officers drew their pistols and discharging them into the air, succeeded in frightening the rioters away. Patrick Meagan, another striker, who led the attack, was arrested, and with both prisoners the police reached the station house, followed at a distance by the entire mob. Three of the officers were hit and bruised by brickbats, one severely. As soon as the prisoners were safely housed the mob dispersed.

A NEW CHARTER.

A new charter for the city of Brooklyn was proposed by Mr. Whitting in the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday. The leading features were the election of a Mayor and seven Aldermen for terms of five years each, the bonds of each to be twenty-five thousand dollars, and the salary of each to be fixed at five thousand dollars per annum, said officers to be balloted for with tickets endorsed by Common Council, and the ticket to contain more than five names for Aldermen, so as to insure always a majority of the representation in the Board.

THE ERIE STRIKE.

A telegram was yesterday received by the strikers at Long Dock, that the men at Susquehanna had struck at about noon. The men at Port Jervis had not yet struck, but it was thought that some information to that effect would reach them either through telegram or delegate this forenoon. The men anxiously await the decision of the Buffalo men. Mr. Finley is expected to arrive during the course of to-day with a favorable report. As the matter stood yesterday nothing was done of any consequence.

REVENUE OFFICERS ARRESTED.

Louis P. Wetmore and Ezra W. Farrington, U. S. Revenue Inspectors, have been arrested, charged with having falsely gauged whisky, the former to the amount of 783 gallons and the latter to the amount of 5 617 gallons, with intent to defraud the United States. The whisky was withdrawn from bond by E. B. White, Gordon, Fellows & McMillan, Armour, Plankinton & Co., and others. Both were held to bail in $5,000.

CHARGES FILED.

Collector Bailey has filed charges against the stocks of whisky of John Tracy & Co., H. Webster & Co., and J. P. Boyle & Co., for violation of the revenue laws; and the receiving house of Webster & Co. has been seized.

GARROTED.

Jno. M. Wood, of North Adams, Mass., was garroted in building No. 69 Wall street, at two o'clock this afternoon, and robbed of a certified check for $13,000, obtained shortly before from Jay Cooke & Co.

ALLEGED FORGER.

The examination commenced to-day in the Police Court of the case of John McCarthy, alleged forger of an order of consignment for beef from Chicago to New York.

ARRIVALS.

The steamers Russia and City of Antwerp, from Liverpool, have arrived.

RICHMOND.

Rejoicing Over the Restoration of the State to the Union.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

RICHMOND, January 25.—A salute of one hundred guns was fired in the Park to-day in honor of the admission of the State. About 5,000 persons were present, two-thirds colored. National flags were raised on the custom house and capital. Governor Walker spoke a few minutes, congratulating the people on the admission of Virginia and predicting a glorious future for the State. A colored Conservative and a number of colored Republicans made political speeches, the burden of the latter being that if the State did not follow the spirit of the reconstruction acts she would be put back as a Territory.

The guns used to-day were the same used in saluting the United States flag when the troops occupied the city in 1865. The officer commanding was a native of Richmond.

The Peabody Fleet.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburg Gazette.)

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 25.—A messenger who arrived this evening from Cape Elizabeth reports firing at sea, which some think is from the Peabody fleet. A north-east storm prevails. Weather very thick.

The Monarch and Plymouth arrived in the outer harbor between eight and nine o'clock to-night.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Henry Placide, a veteran actor, died at Babylon, Long Island, on Sunday.

—A great Fenian military and civic demonstration will take place at Buffalo on Saturday.

—The Missouri Legislature desires the removal of the Branch Mint at New Orleans to St. Louis.

—The earnings of the Union Pacific Railroad for the six months ending December last were $4,611,161.

—Charles Thomelon, American merchant at Needford, Yorkshire, England, committed suicide on Monday.

—The Belknap Mills, at Laconia and Lake Village, N. H., suspended for two months, have resumed operations.

—The British ship King Lear, from Cardiff for Hong Kong, foundered at sea recently. Thirty-five lives were lost.

—In the New Jersey Legislature yesterday a Committee was directed to report the 15th amendment to the Federal Constitution at an early day.

—The nomination of H. Bucher Swope, as United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania, was confirmed by the Senate on Monday.

—The remains of Bishop Chase were buried yesterday at Claremont, N. H., with imposing services, many distinguished clergymen being present.

—The State Committee of the New York Commercial Union is drafting bills to carry out the policy enunciated at the Rochester Canal Convention, which will soon be presented to the Legislature.

—Three prominent Wall street (New York) bankers paid one thousand dollars each into the registry in the United States Circuit Court on Monday—money representing the penalties which were imposed on them for violating the revenue laws.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

Virginia Congressional Delegation—The Duty on Coal—Contested Election Case—Prince Arthur—Inquiry Answered—Notice to National Banks—Nominations—Navy Rank—Proposals for Government Printing Paper.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, January 25, 1870.

VIRGINIA CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.

The House Committee on Elections have decided to retain for examination the credentials of Mr. Porter, on account of his alleged disloyal record; of Mr. Seager, by reason of the question of the right of Virginia to send a Representative at large; and of Messrs. Booker and McKenzie, because their seats are contested. The credentials of the rest of the delegation will be reported favorably at once, subject to their taking the usual oath. It is expected no objection will be made to the swearing in of the Senators without reference of their credentials to the Committee on Judiciary.

NAVY RANK.

Secretary Robeson has sent to the House Naval Committee a bill relative to assimilated ranks in the navy, which gives the auxiliary corps twenty-eight Captains in all, also forty-five Commanders ranking with Lieut. Colonels, which, with thirty one officers of higher grades, gives them seventy-six officers ranking with or above Lieut. Colonels in the army. He has retained in the bill eight chief engineers and constructors of machinery, in view of the number required at the various navy yards and stations, and also followed the recommendation of the Naval Board in regard to the officers on the retired list. The Board made no recommendation in regard to the rank of assistant and passed assistant surgeons, paymasters and engineers, and he recommends these to remain as now fixed by law. He recommends the reduction of officers of the marine corps, as well as a change in proportion and reduction of the number of line officers of the navy. Thus he has recommended a large reduction in the number of lieutenants, masters and an increase of lieutenants, a diminution of the number of ensigns and an enlargement of the number of masters, endeavoring at once to promote wise economy and to bear constantly in mind the actual necessity of the service and the best method of ensuring its efficiency.

DUTY ON COAL.

The Committee of Ways and Means to day had before them a proposition to admit all coal free of duty. It was agreed to by yeas, Messrs. Hooper, Allison, Maynard, Brooks and Marshall, 5; nays, Messrs. Kelly, McCarthy, Blair and Schenck, 4. This subject caused a great deal of excitement. It is believed that Mr. Maynard will change his vote to the negative.

INQUIRY ANSWERED.

In response to a resolution heretofore passed, the President sent a message to the House to day enclosing a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, in which the latter says no appropriations for the navy have been diverted to the survey of the Isthmus of Darien. The act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866, appropriated $70,000 for the purpose of surveying the Isthmus, with a view to the construction of a ship canal.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The bids for the supply of paper to the Government Printing Office for the ensuing year were opened to-day. They numbered over fifty, and were from sixteen of the leading manufacturers of the country. No awards will be made until after the proposals are examined and the bids are classified. It is understood the proposals are generally somewhat lower than last year.

A CONTESTED CASE.

Some time ago the Committee on Elections decided to report in favor of giving the seat in the House now occupied by Mr. Greene to Mr. Van Wyck, of New York, the contestant, but on further consultation, it is said, they have directed both parties to examine the votes in the contested district.

GOES TO RICHMOND.

Prince Arthur has promised to visit Richmond before returning to Europe, but declined the present invitation. The Prince and suite to day visited the Treasury Department and were escorted by Secretary Boutwell through the building.

THE "RING" INVESTIGATION.

C. K. Wellard and Mr. Martin, of the firm of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., and Mr. Carver, of New York, were examined by the Committee on Banking and Currency to day. Mr. Corbin is expected to-morrow or the day after.

NOTICE TO BANKS.

The Comptroller of Currency has issued a notice to National Banks requiring them to forward to his office immediately a report of their condition, as shown by their books at the close of business on the 22d inst.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: Franz Sigel, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Sixth District New York, and Joseph H. Blackburn, Marshal of Middle District of Tennessee.

THE VIRGINIA BILL.

The bill to admit Virginia to representation in Congress was laid before the President this morning. It is expected that he will to-morrow acquaint the House that it has received his sanction.

—The New York *Herald* says a gentleman connected with the local government of Nova Scotia, staying in that city, has recently had interviews with the President and Vice President of the United States, and also with Secretary Fish, upon the state of political feeling in Nova Scotia, and the desirability, by a conciliatory policy, of winning over the Nova Scotians to more decided demonstrations of alliance with the U. S. government, and ultimately of becoming independent of Dominion influence. He urges that as New Foundland is a farming and fishing country, it would be good policy on the part of the U. S. Government to reduce the duties on breadstuffs. Also, that the trade should be with the United States rather than with Canada. Prince Edward's Island is a large potato growing country, and the same liberal policy would also be beneficial. For Nova Scotia he urges a reduction of rates on coal, which would greatly benefit New England. Both the President and Vice-President promised all these suggestions should receive attention.

—Monday night, after a session of nearly twelve hours of confusion and disorder, the Chattanooga Railroad bill passed the House of the Lousiana Legislatures. The *Bulletin* says: It is doubtful if a more confused, excited and disorderly Legislature has ever been seen on this continent, or any where else. At one stage of the proceedings Mr. Lowell distinctly charged there were members voting for the bill who had been paid to vote for it. The charge brought around him a crowd of excited members, and to picture the scene of disorder at the moment would be simply impossible. A score of members were addressing the chair, and Lowell at the same moment gesticulating in a menacing manner. Yesterday Mr. Wills asked leave to record his vote against the Chattanooga Railroad bill, which he did not hesitate to pronounce the most outrageous and villainous bill ever enacted by a deliberative assembly.

—During religious services in the Boston Theatre Sunday evening an alarm of fire was raised by the friends of a pickpocket, who had been detected and arrested, and but for the promptness of the police and doorkeepers, in closing the doors and assuring the congregation there was no danger, serious disaster might have ensued. Several ladies fainted, but the panic quickly subsided.

—Citizens of Selma, Ala., Irrespective of party, last evening adopted resolutions denouncing the endorsement of a loan of bonds to any railroad for more than $16,000 per mile, as dangerous to the credit of the State and bad faith to those who had already invested in such bonds; also condemning all special aid to any railroad more than another as a violation of sound policy. The occasion of this action was the passage of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad bill by the State Senate.

NEWS BY CABLE.

English Miners' Strike for Eight Hours as a Day's Work—Workmen's Meeting Announced—Reassembling of Parliament—Elections for the Spanish Cortez—The Proposed Exclusion of the House of Bourbons.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, January

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING, 84 AND 86 FIFTH AV.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and Allegheny County.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 26, 1870.

U. S. Bonds at Frankfort, 91¼@92.

Petroleum at Antwerp unchanged.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 121¼.

The report of the Committee on Retrenchment and Reform in the Illinois State Convention give the expenses of the four last General Assemblies, from the 23d to the 26th. The expenses of the 23d were $95,953; those of the 24th were $187,303; those of the 25th $276,179; those of the 26th $273,300. Among the items were $2,951 for gold pencils and pocket knives for the 54th. Gold pencils seem then to have gone out of fashion, for we only find that the 25th and 26th took respectively pocket knives to the amount of $576 and $702—no pencils.

Those fellows seem to have been shabbily paid heretofore, and hence almost obliged to steal. The committee propose to allow them hereafter a salary of $500 and milage; but no appurtenances. So munificent a compensation will surely draw out the best talent of the State.

The Senate of Pennsylvania is evidently in a very deplorable way. It is a clear and dangerous case of Bergner on the brain. The complaint manifests itself every time an effort is made to obey the Constitutional requisition, by arranging for the publication of the Legislative proceedings. The job is offered for contract under public competition; this perverse printer, Bergner, keeps putting in lower bids than anybody else, and then they wont give him the work. An observing friend, who has made a careful diagnosis of the case, suggests a cure which he warrants to be speedy and effective. Let that contumacious printer put in, the next time, a higher bid than any one else, then "see" Senators Lowry and Billingfelt in the right light, and they will rally the Democracy up, putting the thing through by day light. It clearly will not do to insult *those* Senators with small figures. They are not in that business. Make them bigger, very big, the bigger the better, then have it all "understood"—A. M. Martin might be useful for that purpose—and the very biggest figures will be acceptable to the Senate.

Thanks to Gov. Stevenson, of West Virginia, for a copy of his First Annual Message to the Legislature of that State. The document is exceedingly well written, and presents a body of facts of the highest credit to that young Commonwealth. Its financial, railway, and military interests, its charitable institutions, its registration law, internal improvements, and every other national element in its prosperity are discussed with clear statements of fact and deductions marked by strong common sense. He urges the enfranchisement of all citizens, to be perfected at the earliest moment compatible with an improved temper among the restricted classes. The State has now a population of half a million, and steadily increasing. The Governor commends the educational system of the State. We quote a significant paragraph:

I commend to your special care the interests of our free schools. They are founded upon the recognized principle that the State is under obligations to provide an education for all its children; and that these shall all partake equally of its advantages. To this end it is indispensable that our common schools shall be kept free from everything of a political or sectarian character; and that the school room be a place in which to instruct all the youth of the Commonwealth without offending the conscientious scruples of any.

RETRENCHMENT AND REFORM.

When we hear a man boasting of his own honesty, and a woman making loud protestations of her own purity, we instinctively feel suspicious of both, and, without doing wrong to either, we come to the conclusion that they both need watching. So when we see a man setting up Retrenchment and Reform as his hobby, and seizing every opportunity, whether by a glib tongue or through the medium of types and printers' ink, to proclaim his anxiety that the dear public shall not be robbed by rogues, or be made to pay too much for the services of those who labor for them in places of public trust, we do him no wrong if we mark him as a fellow who is already, or is seeking to be, in some plundering ring. These are the unmistakable ear-marks of a demagogue, a thief and a robber.

Retrenchment, in demagogic parlance, is the cutting down of salaries. In the eyes of some short sighted people this is the acme of statesmanship; for the cheaper the government and the administration of law, the less the people are taxed to maintain them. This proposition is so plain that the dullest intellect can comprehend it. Still, plain and simple as it certainly is, men do not act upon it in the conduct of their own private affairs. We never see merchants beating about to find cheap clerks and salesmen. What they seek are fidelity and efficiency; and as a general rule they are willing to pay generous wages to men possessing these qualities. We don't find master mechanics running about in search of cheap foremen. On the other hand, they look out for men well skilled in their professions, with characters steady and reliable, and to such they expect, as a matter of course, to pay good wages. Railway companies, and all kinds of business corporations, act upon the same principle. But when it comes to the Commonwealth, the greatest of all corporations, the affairs of which are more vast and complex than any other, this common sense rule, which obtains in private and corporate life, is reversed; and hence the blunders, the unwise doings, the waste, the corruption, the peculations and stealings, the rings, and other abominations which have rendered our State Legislature a hissing and a by-word among the people.

But all this evil fruit grows out of the root. It is the result of a low, mean and narrow view of things, a view taken upon trust, and without due reflection, from the lips of demagogues. If the people who do the voting would only do their own thinking, and apply to their public business—the government of the State and the administration of the laws—the same common sense which they apply to their own private affairs, the vocation and power of noisy demagogues would cease; and until they can be brought to do so, and not only make up their minds as to what ticket they will vote, but what names shall be put upon that ticket, the Reform about which we hear so much need not be looked for.

But, after all, there is something bordering upon the absurd in such a political watchword as "Retrenchment and Reform" among a people whose personal habits are as extravagant as are those of the Americans—a people whose bill for finery in the city of Paris alone averages one hundred and fifty millions of dollars a year, and whose style of dress and of living corresponds with this monstrous waste of wealth. It is in our private life more than in our public affairs that retrenchment and reform are needed; while in the conduct of our governmental affairs we need one reform, and that is to pay adequately for the services of men too honest to steal and too intelligent to blunder. Men destitute of principle are ready to work cheap; for they know they can get by artifice far more than enough to compensate them for any deficiency in salary; while men destitute of brains are always cheap. The rule which ought to be adopted is a very simple one, and may be learned by example rather than by theory. It is simply to conduct public affairs on the same principle that sagacious and successful men conduct their own private affairs, be they what they may. It is nothing more nor less than to have the right men in the right places, and compensate them according to their ability and the services we expect them to render.

We are not, however, pleading for an increase of the salaries of public servants of the State, but merely trying to point out the true principle that ought to govern the people of the Commonwealth in this matter. If the compensations now paid are sufficient to command the services of just such men as the public service in the several departments requires, then they are high enough. How this is, let every man judge for himself. We know that low salaries have always been popular; but whether, taking all things into view, they are the most wise and truly economical, is the question we wish the people to ponder. A little common sense, combined with a purpose to do right, is the only way to settle this question, and carry forward the affairs of this good old Commonwealth successfully and with honor.

THE CANAL QUESTION.

We reprint this morning a document of very important interest to the people of the State, and especially to the citizens of the western districts. It is a letter from Harrisburg to the Philadelphia *Post*, and published on the 21st, covering very remarkable statements in relation to the projected enlargement of the Erie Canal; and the real purposes of the parties who are at present engaged in promoting that project. We have read this letter with the closest attention, and advise all our readers to do the same. We cannot deny that it presents a substantially accurate account of the origin of that canal, its present condition, its ownership, and of the movements, more or less active, of the past, for the enlargement of its capacity, not only to restore but largely to increase its former usefulness. And, upon all the information at our command from other sources, we are inclined to fear that the account, as given by this writer, of all the public and secret features of the present programme, is in the main entirely correct.

The citizens of Pittsburgh have always inclined to favor the idea of building a ship canal to connect this city, not merely a point on the river twenty five miles below us, with the Lake. In this partiality the Gazette has shared, from the hour when the proposition was first broached, advocating with faithful zeal, if not with ability, the earliest possible construction of the work. A ship canal is what all of us still desire to see built, and what we intend to secure the completion of, sooner or later—a canal extending in effect from the open Lake to the levees of this city, which shall admit of the transit of Lake vessels with unbroken cargoes between the doors of our mills, factories and warehouses and the most distant ports throughout the chain of great Lakes. This water way must not be broken at Erie, or stop short of this point at the mouth of the Beaver. That would not be the entertainment to which the people of Pittsburgh have considered themselves to be invited, and for which their friendship, supported by solid pecuniary aid, has, for years past, been solicited.

Taking the statements, as they appear in the *Post*'s article, to be facts, which are not denied, nor likely to be, and it is clear that a canal of seven feet depth as proposed is not deep enough for the Lake trade. Every pound of ore, of coal, and of all other freight must be transhipped, at Erie, between the canal barge and the sea-going vessel. The vessel cannot be floated inland to Pittsburgh, or even to Beaver, drawing as she would more water than the canal would contain, nor can the barge of 250 or 300 tons be safely sent out upon those stormy inland seas, to founder in the first blow of wind before getting out of sight of Presque Isle. That Erie transhipment would certainly cause a delay, and added expense, which might be fatal to the idea of successful competition. It would be, no doubt, a good thing for the business of Erie, but how would it promote the interests of Pittsburgh? Viewed in this light, and with the facts now before us, the question is no longer one of a ship-canal, but of an ordinary canal, of enlarged capacity, which, when completed in every part fully up to the programme of its friends, would be in no respect of more real efficiency, for the carriage of freight, than is, to day, that other and greater work, the Erie Canal of New York. Yet it was only last week that the friends of the latter work, in Convention at Rochester, were discussing the inevitable necessity, under the pressure of the sharp railway competition, for abolishing all tolls, and making the entire expense, of maintaining the work in repair, an annual charge upon the State Treasury. This proposition was boldly urged by such experienced statesmen as Gov. Seymour and others, and it really foreshadows the inevitable future of that work, the greatest, best located, most costly, most capacious and most effective canal on this continent. Already they talk, also, of the need of its enlargement still more, to admit of the transit of sea-going craft from the Lakes, drawing ten to twelve feet water, through its entire length of three hundred and sixty miles, because a mere barge-navigation, with that reshipment at Buffalo, is found insufficient to meet the demands of commerce by water. With this experience of New York before us, it would be a piece of insane folly, for the citizens of our own State, to embark millions of money in the construction of a work intended only to be equal in its capacity to that which the sister State is on the point either of abandoning, or of enlarging still more, or of throwing open, free of all cost, except to her own State Treasury, to the commerce of the continent.

Here, we have but one hundred and thirty-six miles of canal to build. The engineers tell us that the extent of work to be enlarged would be some thirty miles less, that length of the present work having, in slack-water pools, &c., already a depth of water ample for any navigation. We are also told, on the same authority, that the supply of feed water will be ample for the enlarged work. Why, then, is it proposed to limit the depth to but seven feet? Why not make it at least ten feet, so that Lake vessels can come here to our levees, to exchange their freights of ores, coals, grain and manufactured goods? We must do the justice to Mr. W. M. Roberts to say that he seems never to have proposed a greater depth than seven feet, his original report of 1867 being drawn up on that basis. But our people have seemed to hold another idea, apparently taking it for granted that it is a ship-canal which is to built; with all the solid advantage to be derived from that facility for an uninterrupted communication with all the Lake forts. Why, then, we ask again, are we to be disappointed in our just expectations, cheated out of our money and fobbed off with this seven foot ditch, for the especial benefit of Erie, and which, at no very distant day, could only be kept up, judging from the New York experience, at the expense of its owners? How long would it be kept up on that footing? And what, then, would be our recourse to get back the millions now unwisely expended? Let us have a ship canal, in fact as well as in name, or know the reason why it is to be denied to us. If the scheme is impracticable by reason of the natural difficulties, let us know it, and we will give up the idea with the best grace we can. But we object to the attempt to get either our favor or our money under false pretences, for a work which, when complete, will not fill the bill. We object, moreover, to the assumption, by any persons, in any interest, of the right to disappoint a just public expectation in reference to this work, without good reasons clearly declared for the public satisfaction.

This article, from the Philadelphia paper, suggests a good many pointed and pertinent comments and inquiries. The public have a right to know much more than they have yet found out about this canal project. For example:

Why has the idea of a ship-canal been given up and this project of barge-navigation only, substituted?

What allowance is to be made to the owner of the present work—Mr. C. M. Reed, of Erie—for his interest of nominally $1,600,000 or $1,700,000, which cost him, it is said, not over $500,000?

If a million of dollars are to be made on his depreciated property thus inflated to par, does the profit all go to him, or does he divide with the "friends" of the enlargement? Who are these friends, and what share of the "big thing" is each to have? Who are the parties who hold to-day an actual, *bona fide* and binding contract with him for the manipulation of his property? How much do they want to "pinch" it, before they will let it go? Let us have the names of the blood-suckers who are clinging to the enlargement like vampyre-bats, not to be satisfied until they are gorged with plunder, either from the stockholders, the public, or the Treasury of the Commonwealth!

For what special purpose is Mr. Reed himself now lobbying in favor of this programme at Harrisburg? If he only wants his own money back with fair interest for its use, he can get that, and stay at home. He does not need to lay siege to legislative corruptibles for that.

If gentlemen will enlarge the canal to a seven feet capacity, and can get the money to do it, by the sale of stock or bonds, by all means let them go ahead; purchasers will take their own risks and the public at large lose nothing. The canal, of that capacity, won't hurt us, although it may do no permanent good. Let them have all the authority they want, for issuing their bonds, millions of them if they will, and selling them to whoever will buy. The business will stand or fall on its merits, and the public has no special concern therein. Indeed, we are quite willing that they shall try the experiment, and build the canal in that way at their own costs and charges. But not one dollar can they get for it out of the State Treasury.

Do they really mean to build this canal, or is it only a "big thing" in the way of profits for a very snug ring which they are driving at?

Is the work to be done on paper, a large amount of mortgage bonds issued, then sold for what they will bring, some of them exchanged at par for two or three millions out of the State Sinking Fund, the latter securities turned into cash, Reed's claim paid off in full, the profits divided among the ring, and then—the work suffered to languish neglected, and at last to be abandoned, or completed only to be a dead loss upon every dollar invested by the honest purchasers of its securities?

Can you raise the money to build this enlargement without State aid?

Is it true that you propose to rob the Sinking Fund, by an exchange of your mortgage bonds for the Allegheny Valley bonds, of $3,000,000, now pledged to that Fund?

Do you not know that the Constitution forbids you to touch that Fund?

Do you not know that the transaction which placed those bonds in that Fund was itself glaringly unconstitutional; that it was never defended except upon the ground that those bonds were really worth their face, and took the place of other securities which were worth little or nothing; and that, even under that excuse, the transaction could never have been completed except through the super-serviceable complicity of one W. W. Irwin, State Treasurer, who, with the aid of the telegraph, made haste to swap the securities before the Attorney General could invoke legal measures to prevent it?

Since that swap, illegal as it was, really bettered the Fund, do you propose, by another swap with the canal company, to better the Fund still more, or to swindle it out of good paper, giving your own less than even doubtful promises in exchange?

Do you rely, as before, upon the help of the same Irwin, to put this through, after you have secured, through Lowry's base treachery, the aid of the Democrats, and the corruption of your own immaculate bolters, the passage of an act for that purpose.

Will the Governor and Attorney General, *dare* they, having ample notice, permit this swindle to succeed?

How much more will your bonds be worth, than the celebrated Josephs mortgage, to the Treasury of the Commonwealth? *You* know what that means.

Do you really think that a day of reckoning will never come when every fact shall become publicly known, and the criminals, who grasp at high places, delicate trusts and gigantic plunder, shall be put to a sharp account before the violated Constitution and laws, and in the face of an outraged but too long confiding people?

We put these questions to those whom they concern. Mr. M. B. Lowry and his renegade crowd of legislative buccaneers can reply, if they choose, to some of them, Mr. C. M. Reed and his party to others, Mr. W. W. Irwin and his little party to others, the editor of the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, if he would do so much violence to his moral constitution as to tell the truth just once, to others, and the small ring of sharp attornies, decayed politicians and unprincipled sharks who are just now revolving in an orbit which encircles the *Commercial* office and the Harrisburg lobbies, can tell the rest. We have put plain questions, and the public want plain answers.

You are attempting to consummate, in the pretended interests of this half-way canal, an enormous swindle upon the people of Pennsylvania. You can't do it!

The Beaver and Erie Canal—The Bill to Widen the Channel—A Big Swindle to be Perpetrated—First-class Bonds Now in the Sinking Fund to be Replaced With Worthless Paper—A History of the Canal and the Present Movement.

(From the Philadelphia Post.)

Harrisburg, Jan. 20.—Already the movement to enlarge the canal between Beaver, on the Ohio river, and the port of Erie on the Lake, so as to give it a depth of seven feet of water, is taking shape. Gentlemen prominent in the canal company are here, and it is believed that a bill for that object will be presented in the Senate in a few days. This is a decidedly important subject, and the following facts will prove of interest to all residents of the State.

The construction of the present canal was undertaken, as a part of the system of public works, by the State many years since. It was intended to be of the usual capacity of similar works, that is, to admit the passage of boats loaded with not over sixty tons. The construction was prosecuted for a while, but, after the expenditure of about $5,000,000 by the Commonwealth, it was abandoned, still incomplete. At a later period, the work passed into the hands of a private corporation, which proceeded to finish it, raising the means therefor, in part, by the issue of first mortgage bonds, some of which were sold for cash, and some paid out directly to the contractors. The credit of this company became so impaired before their completion of the work that these bonds were sold by the contractors and others receiving them at enormous discounts, even as low as fifteen to twenty cents on the dollar. The entire amount of bonds issued was about $1,700,000. The depreciated securities were largely bought up by a wealthy citizen of Erie, Mr. C. M. Reed, who, it is understood, holds, by purchase then and since, almost the entire issue, or at least $1,500,000, if not more—which has cost him, it is further said, an average of not over thirty-five cents on the dollar.

The canal was at last completed, but in a very imperfect way. It has not been, since the completion of the railways to the lake, of any material use, and, indeed, of late years, has been practically abandoned at its lower end, dried up, banks thrown down, locks decayed, and merely an empty ditch. Its upper end, next the lake, has been and is still of local use, for the transpritation of coal and ore between Erie and the Shenango valley. The railways, however, do more than half the business for the district interested.

The programme is now to enlarge the canal and complete it in all respects with seven feet of water, from the lake to the river, and to slackwater the Ohio from Beaver to Pittsburgh (twenty five miles), by the erection of at least three dams with large locks. This river part of the programme will require Federal as well State legislation, to authorize its practical adoption.

The expense of enlarging the canal is estimated at $3,000,000, and of the slack-water improvement of the Ohio, at least $2,000,000 more. These figures, although presented upon respectable engineering authority, are disputed in quarters apparently well informed, with a claim that the entire programme, from Erie to Pittsburg, cannot be realized for a less sum than $7,000,000. Nor does either estimate include the price to be paid to its present owners for the canal, as it now appears. This ownership is now in Mr. Reed, before referred to, under the foreclosure of his mortgage liens upon the work.

Upon the lowest estimate, a large sum of money must be raised to insure the success of this project. The proprietary interest of Mr. Reed must also be released. The ways and means present the next question.

It is stated that Mr. Reed about a year ago offered to part with $800,000 in nominal amount, or say fifty per cent. of his interest, to a party in Pittsburgh, taking therefor $250,000 in cash and the other $550,000 in the mortgage bonds of the new corporation to be formed for the enlargement. That offer was not accepted. Subsequently Mr. Reed made another offer to another party in Pittsburgh, the terms of which have not transpired, and which holds good in the nature of an option or a "refusal" to that party for a year from its date. That year will not expire until early next summer, and the party referred to, without indicating its probable intentions, now demands an exorbitant bonus for its release of this refusal. In the meantime, it is said, but also doubted, that another party on the Lake Shore offered to Mr. Reed the same terms which he had himself first offered a citizen in Pittsburgh, but his "refusal" had been given as above, tying his hands until the time expires. In any event, it is clear that Mr. Reed's investment is to be made good to him, if on his own terms, at the par value, and not the actual cost of his investment.

The programme, so far as it has publicly transpired, is to raise the large sum required for the enlargement by voluntary subscriptions to the stock, and by the proceeds of mortgage bonds to be issued. No such sum of subscription could be raised in Pittsburgh, but Philadelphia is relied on to help largely; and it is proper to admit that the principal dependence would be, in this aspect of the case, upon the sales of the bonds of the corporation.

But public attention has been awakened here, of late, to some extraordinary, and startling features of this business, which, it seems, were not intended to transpire so soon.

First. What the Western people have desired and expected was the construction of a *ship* canal. They discover now that a ship canal is out of the question. It is conceded that the depth of water proposed—but seven feet—is not enough for any seaworthy vessel, except of the very smallest capacity, which could live in all weathers on our boisterous lakes. These vessels all draw, loaded, from eight to ten feet of water, and the large vessels, which can alone be profitably employed in the freighting of coal and iron ore across the great upper lakes particularly, draw from nine to eleven feet full. It follows that all such vessels will be excluded from a canal of only seven feet draft. Hence, barges must be used for the canal, and for the canal only, as this craft would go to Davy Jone's in any heavy lake blow. Towing them across these lakes is equally out of the question, for tows must be cut loose, when storms come up, to shift for themselves. Therefore, the idea of a *ship* canal is really abandoned, and it is expected to use barges of large capacity, with the transshipment of all freight from vessels to barges, and *vice versa*, at Erie. This puts the project in another light. The people want a ship canal, without any intermediate transshipment of freight. If they are not to have that, they will be likely to hesitate before embarking in a scheme which is merely the revival, for the especial benefit of the town of Erie, of the old canal policy. If a lake vessel comes to Pittsburgh without breaking bulk, she can compete with the railways; but not so if the freight is to be charged with the expense and delay of handling over at Erie.

Second. There are said to be too many plans for personal and private profit in this scheme. A big thing is to be made out of the bonds by somebody, and at the expense of the new corporation. Active promoters of the new project admit that there must be *some* stealing, but say that this shall not be any more than necessary. A still bigger thing is to be made out of the State of Pennsylvania; thus; it is proposed to get legislative authority for the transfer of $3,000,000, now belonging to the sinking fund in first-rate securities to the new canal corporation, taking the first mortgage bonds of the latter in exchange. There is no doubt felt in the best posted quarters outside, that a "ring" has been formed to take the bonds and canal property at par, *dividing the profit with the owner*, and working off the first mortgage bonds of the new corporation at something near par under the encouragement of that large loan from the sinking fund of the State. The "steal" thus to be put through and shared among the ring is variously estimated at from half a million to a million of dollars. Active promoters of the project admit that "there will be some stealing," but protest that they mean to restrain this sort of thing as much as they can. This is very encouraging to them, but not very satisfactory to the people.

The popular disappointment in the surrender of their favorite idea of a ship canal, the popular reluctance to see the Sinking Fund touched, or the State in any way involved in new public works, and the popular aversion to any such private jobs, at the public cost, as are herein disclosed—these feelings are of late very manifestly making the public disgusted in all directions. If an enlarged canal can be built without being made subservient to the unjust enrichment of individuals, and without involving the State, we are in favor of the work, even if it be not a ship canal.

The Colored United States Senator from Mississippi.

A Jackson, Mississippi, dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial* says:

Your correspondent has interviewed the Hon. Hiram R. Reed, the colored Senator from Mississippi, and here is the picture of the new Ethiop:

He is a tall, portly man, of light complexion, has benevolent features, a pleasant voice, and gentle ways. He is thoroughly respected by his own people, and by the whites. Born in freedom, in North Carolina, in 1822, craving an education, he removed to Indiana; spent two years at the Quaker Seminary in Union county; entered the Methodist ministry; afterward received further instruction at the Darke county Seminary, where he became preacher, teacher and lecturer among his people in the States of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Missouri.

At the breaking out of the war, he was ministering at Baltimore. He assisted in the organization of the first two colored regiments in Maryland and Missouri.

During a portion of 1863 and 1864 he taught school in St. Louis; then came to Vicksburg, and assisted the Provost Marshal in managing the Freedmen's affairs; following on the heels of the army to Jackson; organized churches and lectured; spent the next two years in Kansas and Missouri, in preaching and lecturing on moral and religious subjects; returned to Mississippi, and has remained in Natchez ever since.

He is presiding elder for his church for the southern portion of the State, and since July last has served the City Council, his friends say, with ability and honor.

He consented to run and was elected to the State Senate. Yesterday he was selected as the fitting man to represent the State in the United States Senate.

The Mississippi Legislature has adjourned to meet on the second Tuesday after the State shall have been admitted into the Union.

The annual report of the Ohio Board of State charities, shows an aggregate of nearly seven thousand inmates, of all classes, in the county Infirmaries of Ohio. Of this number, about one thousand are under twelve years of age. It is computed that there are no less than twelve hundred insane persons outside of the asylums of the State, confined in jails or infirmaries, or cared for by friends. Nearly five hundred epileptics need suitable public provision for their care, a large proportion being now kept in infirmaries.

VARICOSE OR BROKEN VEINS.

Thousands of persons suffer year in and year out with a broken down condition of the veins of the legs, which in our times are easily relieved and frequently susceptible of cure, and suffer on, only because they do not know where and to whom to apply for relief. Now, to give the needful information in cases like this, seems to us a proper duty on part of the newspaper press, and it gives us great pleasure to be able to recommend all such to Dr. KEYSER, OF 167 WOOD STREET, whose vast number of appliances, and his great skill in chronic diseases, enables him to afford the greatest amount of relief that the present state of science can afford. Besides these varicose conditions to which we have referred above, there are other sources of inconvenience and suffering, such as swellings and abnormal growths, which the Doctor, with his appliances, is sure to relieve.

Then again the abdominal weaknesses and sinking feeling peculiar to females, is a source of terrible suffering and anxiety, for these the Doctor has belts and supporters which are so constructed as to insure at least immunity from suffering when they do not promise a certainty of cure.

The Doctor's experience covers a period of over thirty years, besides, a natural aptness for this department of his profession, makes him more than ordinarily skillful. The suffering that is entailed upon future generations by neglect of the proper means to correct the present evils, ought of itself be a sufficient cause to enlist not only the attention of persons themselves, but also that of all intelligent physicians.

Dr. Keyser's Office and Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street.

JANUARY 25, 1870.

HEALTH'S BEST DEFENCE.

"The week eateth herbs," says St. Paul, so that eighteen hundred years ago the value of medicinal plants were appreciated. In the Old Testament botanical remedies are repeatedly recommended, but in no passage of sacred history is man recommended to swallow calomel, or blue pill, or any other mineral preparation. The sick were directed to eat herbs to strengthen them, to purify them, to heal them, to restore them. In that day the art of making vegetable extract was unknown. The herbal medicines were mere infusions.

It was reserved for a later age to unite the sanitary essences of tonic, aperient and anti bilious roots, barks and plants, with an active stimulant and thus secure their rapid diffusion through the debilitated or disordered system. The crowning triumph of effective mode of concentrating and applying the virtues of medicinal vegetables was achieved in the production of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Never before had a perfectly pure alcohol to stimulant been combined with the expressed juices of the purest specifics of the vegetable kingdom. Never yet, though for eighteen years have passed since its introduction has its fame spread, has it been equalled. It is taken at all seasons, in all climates, as the most potent safeguard against epidemics, as a protection against the insidious diseases that produce debility or begin disease, as a remedy for intermittent or other malarious fevers; as an appetizer; as a sovereign remedy for dyspepsia; as a general tonic and invigorant; as a gentle, painless aperient; as a blood depurent; as a nervine; as a cure for bilious affections; as a hermetic anodyne; and as the BEST DEFENCE OF HEALTH under the various causes of such accessory pursuits, undue bodily or mental exertion, hardship, privation and exposure.

NOTICES.

KNAP FORT PITT FOUNDRY CO. OF PITTSBURGH, PA.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the office on 13th street, on TUESDAY, February 8th, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time there will be an election for SEVEN (7) DIRECTORS.

ja22:9t O. METCALF, Treasurer.

Office of Pittsburgh Insurance Co., Corner of Market and Water Streets, Pittsburgh, January 20th, 1870.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for SEVENTEEN DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office of said Company on TUESDAY, the 1st day of February next, 1870, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 1 o'clock P. M.

D. C. HULTZ, Secretary.

ja21:td

DIVIDENDS.

Office of Superior Lumber Company, Corner 2d and Railroad Streets.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared from the earnings of the past twelve months, a dividend of TWELVE PER CENT. and have this day placed Eight per cent to the credit of the Contingent Fund.

EDW. DUTHRIDGE, President.

T. A. WRIGHT, Secretary. ja22:td87

Pittsburgh, January 13th, 1870.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS of the MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION CO. have this day declare a dividend from the net profits of said Company for the past six months of FIVE PER CENT. or Two Dollars and a Half a share, free of U. S. tax, payable on and after the 18th inst., at the office of the Treasurer, No. 94 Diamond street, Pittsburgh.

ja17:7d WM. BAKEWELL, Treasurer.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Murray & Lanman's

Florida Water,

The most celebrated and most delightful of all perfumes, for use on the handkerchief, at the toilet, and in the bath, for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

jy24:MWF

TO PERSONS HAVING LARGE BUILDINGS, WITH STEAM POWER, TO RENT.—Wanted, to rent, for a term of years with privilege of buying, a large building with steam power, and suitable for manufacturing agricultural implements and other light machinery, and near to or connected with a foundry. Cincinnati, St. Louis or Pittsburgh preferred, or such point as will afford river or railroad communication.

Persons having such property for rent or sale will please address, with particulars, giving extent of floor room, amount of power, rent and when possession can be had.

R. HALLOWS, C. E.,
ja24 Ravenna, Ohio.

FOR SALE—CHEAP.

5,000 POUNDS OF

PURPLE BROWN MINERAL PAINT.

Inquire of H. M. LONG & CO.,
Daly B's Building, Duquesne Way.

GUM CLOTHING.

COATS, PANTS, OVERALLS, CAPS, &c.

Also, Oiled Clothing of all kinds always on hand and for sale, wholesale or retail, by

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
de23 86 and 88 Sixth street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

POPULAR

AT

WILLIAM

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal

At 6 1-4c. Linen Toweling,
At 12 1-2c. wide Linen Toweling.
At 12 1-2c., 4-4 Heavy Unbleached Sheeting,
At 12 1-2c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, a good article.
At 8 1-3c. Dark Prints.
At 10c. Fast Colored Dark Prints.
At 11c. Dark Prints, worth 12 1-2c.
At 50c. All-wool Cassimeres.
At 50c. All-wool Plaids.
At 25c. double-width Black & Col'd Poplins
At 10c. White Linen Towels.
At 25c. White Linen Towels, a great bargain.
At $1.75 a doz., Linen Napkins, very good.
At $1.25, White Honey Comb Quilts.
At $1.50, White Honey Comb Quilts, large size.
At 75c. Ladies' White Merino Underskirts, a bargain.

THE STOCK IS COMPLETE

Wholesale

AT

WILLIAM

Nos. 180

FEDERAL STREET,

DECIDED BARGAINS!

At 50c. Ladies' Hoop Skirts, latest shape, new clean goods.
At 50c. Knit Shoulder Shawls.
At 75c. Knit Shoulder Shawls, large size.
At 75c. Children's Knit Cloaks.
At 25c. Boys' Wool Lined Buck Mitts.
At 75c. Men's Fur Top Wool Lined Buck Gloves.
At 25c. Men's and Boys' Wool Socks.
At 12 1-2c., Men's Wool Mixed Socks.
At 40c., Men's Heavy Grey Merino Shirts.
At 40c. Men's Heavy Gray Merino Drawers.
At $1.00 Ladies' Merino Undervests, good quality.
At $1.00 Ladies' Merino Drawers, good quality.

New Goods Daily Opening

AT

MACRUM, GLYDE & Co's,

78 and 80 Market Street.

ja22

AT

HORNE & CO'S.

In order to still further reduce stock, before taking our annual inventory, we will continue to offer our stock at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Many Goods Below Cost.

Woolen Goods, Hosiery,
Gloves, Underwear,
Lace and Lace Articles,
Embroideries,
Millinery Goods,
Sash and Bow Ribbons,
Satin and Bonnet Velvets,
Dress Trimmings,
Cloak Loops and Ornaments,
Boulevarde Skirts, &c., &c,

AT RETAIL BARGAINS.

77 & 79 MARKET STREET.

ja11

BEAVER FALLS

CUTLERY COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Superior American

TABLE CUTLERY

AND

POCKET KNIVES,

Quality Unsurpassed.

Desirable new patterns and all the well-known styles of Table Cutlery. A so in stock, a large lot of CARVERS, BUTCHERS' and BREAD KNIVES of all descriptions. All kinds of POCKET KNIVES.

A RETAIL SALESROOM, open in connection with the General Office and Wholesale Department.

No. 70 Wood Street,

ja13:s55 PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN....H. RICHARD DAVIS.

WORKMAN & DAVIS,

SUCCESSORS TO

Workman, Moore & Co.,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

Spring and Buck Wagons,

Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48 Beaver St., Allegheny

Repairing neatly and promptly executed. Orders for new work gotten up in good style and warranted to give satisfaction in every particular.

Newest styles of work constantly on hand. SOLE AGENTS for the New Haven Wheel Company's make of CARVER'S PATENT WHEELS, and Rapp's Patent Quick Shifter and Anti Rattler for Seats.

H. RICHARD DAVIS having purchased the interest of Alex. and Wm. D. Moore, in the late firm of WORKMAN, MOORE & CO., the business will hereafter be continued at the old stand, under the name and style of WORKMAN & DAVIS. Orders solicited.

JOHN Q. WORKMAN,
H. RICHARD DAVIS,

Late with Citizens' National Bank, Pittsburgh.
ja22:s90

MRS. STOWE'S BOOK.

LADY BYRON VINDICATED.

A history of the Byron Controversy, from the beginning to the present time. By Harriet Beecher Stowe.

TENNYSON'S HOLY GRAIL.

One volume, 12mo.; cl th.....$1.00
One volume, 12mo.; paper.....25
One volume, 16mo.; paper.....10

NAPHEY'S PHYSICAL LIFE OF WOMAN.....$1.50

GREELEY'S RECOLLECTIONS OF A BUSY LIFE.....$4.50

ORIGIN AND DEVELOPMENT OF A RELIGIOUS BELIEF. By S. Baring Gould.....$2.00

LANGE ON PROVERBS.....$5.00

HITHERTO. By the author of Faith Gartney.....$2.00

FOR SALE BY

R. S. DAVIS & CO.,

193 Liberty Street.

ja8:8MW

FOR SALE.—ENGINES AND BOILERS, new and second-hand, constantly on hand and bought.

RIESICK & BRO.,
Corner Seventeenth and Pike streets,
no15:tf Pittsburgh, Pa

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS,

No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh,

SOLE AGENTS

ULLERTON'S BARRED FLANNELS,

GREENVILLE BARRED FLANNELS,

A No. 1 BLANKETS AND YARNS

ALSO, BRADLEY'S AND EASTERN FLANNELS.

SAID BY SOME THREE PERSONS TO BE

VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE.

On a long credit if desired, in the Seventeenth ward, (Lawrenceville,) 100 feet more or less, fronting on Butler street, running back 402 feet to Summit street, 40 feet wide, with two houses on it, renting for $240 per year, with the best soft water, and fruit, shrubbery, &c. Also, 100 feet more or less fronting on Davison street, running back to said Summit street, 240 feet, with one house and a good spring of soft water. Rent for $240 per year. Both pieces contain large quantities of loam and sharp sand.

N. B.—I will sell the naked ground at the rate of $4,000 less than has recently been valued by Viewers for a street close by, and all the improvements at a fair valuation.

Also, for sale, that four story Warehouse on the corner of Liberty and Hancock streets, Pittsburgh, occupied by Messrs. M. McClintock, Jr. & Co., 20 feet front on Liberty street, 110 feet on Hancock and 20 feet on Exchange alley. Requires no repairs. Also, four two story Brick Houses, all in a row, six rooms each, three on a floor, on Locust street, Allegheny, near Hand street bridge. Rents for $325 each per year. Also, four acres of choice land with a new painted and papered Brick House, 6 rooms, wash house, two wells, cistern, stable, &c., &c., where I now reside. All or any can be bought on a long credit, or sold to suit purchasers. Inquire of E. WILKINS, at John Hays',

No. 239 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.
JANUARY 18 1870. ja19:s79

READ! READ! READ!

CORNS

Removed in one minute, without bleeding or leaving soreness; Bunions and Diseased Nails Removed in a few minutes. All operations performed without pain or bloodshed!

Perfect cure guaranteed!

No poisonous medicine used!

No sore feet after operating!

Enlarged and Stiff Joints treated successfully. Frost-Bite and Chilblains cured in a few days. Satisfaction given or money refunded. Good City References given.

Office Hours from 8 A. M. to 12 M., and 1 to 5½ P. M. Sundays, 9 to 11 A. M.

Remember the place, No. 49 Sixth street, old St. Clair, up stairs.

de10:s99 Dr. D. PETERSON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

W. S. HAVEN & CO.,

HAVE FOR SALE

A Good Assortment of

BLANK BOOKS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Corner Wood Street and Third Avenue.

ja13-s49

REMOVAL.

Merchants Fire Ins. Co., Chicago,

ASSETS, $841,648.03.

MARKET FIRE INS. CO., N. Y.,

Participation.

ASSETS, $682,811.40.

Connecticut Fire Ins. Co., Hartford,

ASSETS, $400,000 00.

EDWARD I. HUGHES, Agent,

Removed to 106 FOURTH AVENUE, between Wood and Smithfield street, P

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Shannon, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Lorch, John Floyd, Jr.

John M. Martland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general Banking business.

je10-tf

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK

Of Allegheny.

Cor. Federal and Lacock Streets,

S. H. HARTMAN, President.

E. P. YOUNG, Cashier.

BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT.

Stockholders Invidually Liable.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

my6

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Jan. 25, 1870.

Gold was strong to-day, opening at 121, selling up to 121¾, and closed at 121¾.

Government bonds were dull, but a little firmer on the advance in gold Quotations from Europe are a shade lower on the impression that further issues of paper would depreciate the value of the bonds and cause an advance in gold. This, however, is not intended by the bill brought in by Mr. Sherman and any additional issue of currency will be counterbalanced by a sufficient withdrawal of temporary issues.

Stocks opened dull and heavy, but gradually advanced and closed strong for Reading and New York Central. The balance of the list fluctuated rapidly. Rock Island sold as low as 107 and as high as 108¾, closing at 107¾.

Money in fair demand at lower interest. The extreme rates are only paid in exceptional cases.

Business dull.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 121¾; Silver, 116; Eighty-one's, 118, Five Twenties, 1862, 115¾; do 1864, 115½; do 1865, 115¾; do 1865, Oonsols, 114¾, do 1867, 114¾; do 1868, 114¾; Ten Forties, 112½; Adams Express Company 63½; Merchants Union Express Company, —; American Express Company, 37¾; Western Union Telegraph 34½; New York Central, 94⅝; Reading, 95½; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87¾; Ohio & Mississippi, 26; Michigan Southern, 84¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 91¾; Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, 107¾; Chicago & North Western, 72¾; Chicago & North Western Preferred 89; Erie 22¾.

EXCHANGE.	*Large.*	*Small.*
London, per £	$5.09	$6.05
Paris, per franc	24	25½
Berlin, thaler	90	92
Frankfort, florins	52	54

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 121¾; United States' Sixes, 1881, 118; Five-Twenties, 1862, 115¾; do. 1864, 115½; do. 1865, 115¾; Ten-Forties, 112½; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 114¾; do. do. 1867, 114¾; do. do. 1868, 114¾; Union Pacific Railroad, 85; Central do, do, 99; Cv. Pacific, 111; Lake Superior 96.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, January 25, 1870.

Money easier at 6@7 per cent., chiefly 5@6 per cent. Call loans: some transactions reported at 3 per cent. Sterling a shade firmer at 9@9¼. Gold without decided change, opening at 121, advancing to 121¾, and closing at 121¾. Clearances, $40,000,000.

Government firm; Coupons of '81 18@; do. '62, 15¾@15⅞; do. '64, 15¾@15⅝; do. '65, 15⅝@15¾; do. new, 14¾@14⅞; do. '67 14¾@14⅜; do. '68, 14½@14⅝; 10-40s, 12⅝@12¾. Pacifics, 10⅞@11⅛.

State securities heavy on Tennessees and Virginias, and Missouris higher: Missouris, 88¾; old Tennessees, 54; new do, 46¾; old Virginias, 58; new do, 61; old North Carolinas, 40¼; new do, 24; Louisiana Levee 6s, 63.

Stock market heavy, except in Vanderbilt shares. They were stronger on the report that the Directors would meet to-morrow to pay off two millions bonds and to convert scrip into stock. At times during the afternoon there were some heavy operations in North Western, and some large holders of preferred shares sold out their stock and bought common shares, owing to the great difference in the prices. There was also a large business in Rock Island and Lake Shore. Express stocks dull.

Miscellaneous stocks are more active.

A report is current that all the steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company are to be withdrawn except those on the China line. The effect has been a decline in the Pacific Mail stock to 39¾, and an advance in the Central Pacific Railroad bonds to 92 bid, in Union Pacific to 83, and in Union Pacific and grant lands to 63.

Free Trade Prices.—Canton, 56½; Cumberland, 35¾; Western Union Telegraph, 34½; Quicksilver, 14¾; Mariposa, 8¾; do preferred, 17; Adams Express, 63½; Wells & Fargo, 20; American, 37½; United States, 55; Pacific Mail, 39¾; New York Central, 94½; Erie, 22¾; do preferred, 40; Harlem, 139; do preferred, 141; Hudson Scrip, 90¾; Reading, 95; Michgan Central 117¾; Lake Shore, 84¾; Illinois Central, 136; Pittsburgh, 92½; North Western, 72¾; do preferred, 88¾; Rock Island, 107¾; St. Paul, 72½; do preferred, 85¾; Wabash, 64¾; Fort Wayne, 87¾; Terre Haute, 22½; do preferred, 55; Chicago and Alton, 145; do preferred, 145½; Ohio and Mississippi, 25¾; Dubuque, 109½; St. Joe 11¾; C. C. & I. C., 17.

Boston prices: Calumet, 60; Copper Falls, 6; Franklin, 8; Hecla, 77; Quincy, 75.

Sub-Treasury balances: Gold, $75,391,618; currency, $3,539,477; general balance, $79,126,437.

The steamer Holsatia, for Europe, took $1,240,000 in Mexican dollars received yesterday from Vera Cruz.

Private advices from London and Frankfort are in favor of higher prices for United States bonds. London letters especially note the growing demand from the more conservative class of English investors, who are selling out higher priced securities to invest in United States bonds.

CHICAGO, January 25.—Live hogs, quiet and irregular at $8.25@8.75 for common; $8.80@9.00 for fair to medium; $9.25@9.45 for good to extra choice. Cattle steady; best grades fairly active at $4,50 to steady; best grades fairly active at $4,50 to $6,00 for cows and steers; $5.75@6.00 for good to fair to medium and $6.60@7.62½ for good to extra shipping steers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—Flour quiet at $4.75. Wheat—sales of choice at $1.65. Legal tenders 83.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Jan. 25, 1870.

If the weather would only turn in cold and dry, there is not much doubt but what business would improve, but as it is, the markets, generally, appear to be a little more active, though there is still plenty of room for improvement. The arrivals of flour, grain and produce generally, appear to be on the increase, and the indications are that stocks, which were pretty well reduced, will soon be up to the usual standard. We are in hopes that the demand for everything will improve, and that the stagnation which has prevalled for some time past will be succeeded by that activity and bouyancy which should and usually does prevail at this season of the year. In regard to values, there are no changes worthy of special notice.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 75@85.

APPLES—In fair demand and steady but unchanged; sales at $2,50@3,50 per bbl, as to quality.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull; 3¼@3½.

BUTTER—Is dull with a supply in excess of the demand, and prices are lower; good to prime roll may be quoted at 28@30.

BEANS—The demand is light and market dull; we continue to quote at $2.25@2.75 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—Sales at 13@14 cts.

CRANBERRIES—Dull; $12@15.

CIDER—Continues dull and nominally unchanged, at $5,00@8,00 per bbl, as to quality.

CHEESE—Is firmer, but not quotably higher. Western Reserve, 17@17½; Factory, 18@18½; New York Dairy, 18¼@19; Goshen, 20.

CARBON OIL—Is quoted at 26@26½ cts., for round lots, and 28@29 cts. in a retail way.

DRESSED HOGS.—In better supply and dull at 11@11¼ cts.

DRIED FRUIT—Quiet and unchanged. Apples at 8@9c. Peaches at 7@9 for quarters, and 10@11c for halves. Blackberries 14 cts., and pitted cherries 30 cts.

EGGS—Dull and lower under the influence of increased arrivals: Fresh cannot be quoted above 25c.

FEATHERS—In better demand and higher, and we now quote at 85@90 to the trade and the usual advance for small lots in store.

FLOUR—The market is firm and the demand somewhat better, though as yet prices are not quotably higher. We continue to quote at $5@5,50 for spring, and $5,75@6 for winter. Rye flour $5@5,25.

GRAIN—The arrivals of wheat have been unusually large within the past day or two, but it is all owned by millers, and therefore is not for sale. Dealers are getting but very little; we continue to quote at $1,15@1,18, for fair to prime Red. Oats dull with sales on track at 47@48c, and in store at 49@50. Rye is very dull—some dealers are only offering 85, but we have heard of no sales as yet below 90. Corn is less active and drooping, we quote at 78@80. Barley is quiet and nominally unchanged at $1,00 for spring.

HAY—Is selling from country wagons at $17@25 per ton, as to quality.

HUSKS—Sales at 3 cents per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $6,00@6,50 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2.25 per bbl.

NUTS—Sales at $2.50@3,00 per bbl, the outside figure for choice.

LARD OIL—City brands No. 1 extra quoted at $1,43@1,45, and No. 2 at 93@95. Fancy Cincinnati and Chicago brands held higher.

PEANUTS—Quoted at 9@10 cts.

PEARLASH—Dull; $6,50 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Plain Shoulders, 14@14½; Sugar Cured do, 15½; Ribbed Sides, 16¾; Clear do, 17¾; Sugar Cured Hams, 19¼@19¾. Lard, 17½ in tierces, and 18@18¾ in kgs and pails. Dried Beef, 20½. Mess Pork, $30. Market quiet, and, if anything, prices are lower.

POTATOES—Dull, but unchanged; may be quoted at 50c in bulk and 55c sacked.

POULTRY — Market almost bare. Dressed chickens, 13@14, and dressed turkeys, 18@20

SEEDS—Clover seed is in demand with small sales at $8.25@8,50. Timothy is quoted at $1, and flaxseed at $2,10@2,15.

SALT—Is quoted at $1,75 by the car load.

STRAW—Sales at $14@15 per ton.

WHISKY—Highwines firmer at 98@$1; rectified, $1,00; proof rectified, $1,10. Old whiskies scarce and firmer.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY Jan. 25, 1870.

The oil market continues dull and neglected, and devoid of a single new feature worthy of special notice. There are those, however, who regard the present stagnation as a good omen, foreboding a determination on the part of the trade to do a legitimate business; and if this, if rigidly adhered to, it is contended that the trade at large will be greatly benefitted thereby. As we have repeatedly stated, manufacturers, generally are disposed to discourage any movement that is calculated to stimulate wild speculation, and to this feeling may be attributed the inactivity that now prevails and about which there is considerable complaint being made. From this standpoint, therefore, it is fair to conclude that the trade is in a healthy condition, notwithstanding business is very dull, with but little prospect of any immediate improvement. It may seem strange, yet it is stated to be a fact, that those operators in oil last year who did a legitimate business, made money, while those who devoted their time and money to speculating, nearly all lost money.

CRUDE.

The market is dull, and while the offerings are moderate, the demand is light, and compared with yesterday, prices are unchanged. Sales in lots of some 3 000 bbls on spot at 12¾; and 1,000 seller 30 days at 12¾. Future deliveries dull and unchanged.

REFINED.

Not a single sale reported in this market—it was rumored that there had been some sales east, but the terms were private. January was quoted down to 30c; February 31½; and March and July was reported as offering at 31½. Advices from Europe are not encouraging, and as stocks are large and the demand light, the tendency for the present is downward.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Liberty Oil Works 80, on account W. Robinson; Peerless Oil Works 80, on account B. S. Duncan; Tarentum Oil Works 150 on account B. Hutchinson; Jas. Wilkins 240, on account Phila. & Boston Pet. Co.

Total..... 560 bbls

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Forsyth Bro. & Co. 494 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Co. 816 bbls refined oil to Tack Bro. Philadelphia.

Total refined..... 1,310 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST DUQUESNE DEPOT.

Fleming & Co. 432 bbls refined oil to F. A. Dilworth, Philadelphia.

Livingston Bro's. 90 bbls tar to N. G. Janvey, Philadelphia.

D. Biv & Co. 20 bbls lubricating to Stone & Davis, Philadelphia.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, January 25.—Cotton firmer, with sales of 4,500 bales at 25½c for middling uplands. Flour; receipts of 4 335 bbls; less active and without change in price, with sales of 6,500 bbls at $4,60@4.85 for superfine State western, $5.25@6.00 for extra State, $5.05@6.15 for extra western, $5.80@6.40 for white wheat extra, $5.25@6.50 for R. H., O., $5.50@6 25 for extra St. Louis, $6.25@8.50 for good choice do. Rye flour quiet, with sales of 100 bbls at $4,50@5,20. Corn meal quiet. Whisky lower, with sales of 250 bbls western free at 99¼c@$1, latter for iron bound. Receipts of wheat, 12,280 bushels; dull and 1c lower; sales of 44,000 bush at $1,16 for No 3, spring, $1 20 for No. 2 do, $1,32@1,33 for winter red and amber western, $1,35 for winter red Illinois, and $1,50 for white State. Rye quiet. Barley dull and declining. Barley Malt dull and heavy. Corn: receipts 3,010 bush; scarce and one cent better, with sales 31,000 bush at 95c @$1 for new mixed western $1,08 for old do in store, 95c for new white western, $1,03 and $1,03@1,04 for new southern yellow, and $1,03@1,04 for new southern yellow. Oats: receipts 4,630 bush; dull and heavy, with sales 16,000 bush at 57@59c for western, and 61@63c for State. Rice dull. Coffee quiet. Sugar dull, with sales 130 hhds Cuba at 10¼c. Molasses dull. Hops quiet and firm. Petroleum dull at 17c for crude and 31¼c for refined. Linseed Oil quiet at 90@91c. Spirits of Turpentine firmer at 46@47c. Pork steady, with sales of 1,000 bbls at $27.50@28.50 for new mess, $23@23,25 for prime, and $24,25@25 for prime mess; also, $22,50 new mess, seller February, March and May, at $27@27,75. Beef steady, with sales 300 bbls at $10@15 for new plain mess and $14@17.50 for new extra mess. Tierce Beef firm and quiet, with sales 150 tierces at $25@28 for prime mess and $27@31 for India mess. Beef Hams quiet, with sales 200 bbls at $28@32 for new. Cut Meats dull, with sales 100 pkgs at 11¾@12c for shoulders and 14½@15¾c for hams. Middles firm, with sales 650 boxes short ribbed at 15c; also sales 300 boxes Cumberland cut deliverable in Chicago at 13c; 100 boxes do, deliverable in Milwaukee, at 13c, and 100 boxes long cut hams, deliverable in Milwaukee, at 14c. Dressed Hogs dull at 11¾@11¾c for western. Lard firmer; sales 500 tierces at 16¾@17¼c for steam; 17¾@18c for kettle rendered; also 500 tierces do, seller March on private terms. Butter steady at 17@31c for Ohio. Cheese quiet and steady at 16@18c. Freights to Liverpool dull and less firm.

Latest.—Flour closed dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower, shippers and millers holding off; No. 1 spring sold at $1,18@1,20; winter red and amber western $1,30@1,32. Rye dull and heavy. Oats lower and dull at 57@58c for western. Corn quiet and firm at 95c @$1 for new; $1,06@1,08 for old mixed western. Pork steady; sales 250 bbls mess seller February at $27. Beef quiet and firm. Cut meats and bacon in fair request without material change. Lard rather easier; sales 500 tes prime steam seller February and March 17¾c. Eggs rather heavy at 28@30c for fresh.

In Dry Goods there was but little doing owing to the severe rain storm, and prices remain unchanged.

CHICAGO, January 24.—Eastern exchange 1-10 per cent. off buying and 1-10 per cent. premium selling. Flour quiet and steady at $3.75@5 for spring extras. Wheat quiet and easier; sales No. 1 at 93c in favorite houses; No. 2 less active and 1@1¼c lower; sales at 80¾@82½c, closing quiet at 80¾@80¾c; this afternoon the market is unsettled; sales at 80¾@81c, cash and seller February. Corn dull and 1@2c lower; sales at 71¼@74¼c for regular and fresh receipts No. 2, closing quiet at 71@71¼c for regular; rejected 71c; no grade 55@56c; this afternoon No. 1 nominally at 71¼@71¾c. Oats dull and ½@¾c lower, sales at 39¼@40c, cash for No. 2, closing at 39½c. Rye quiet; No. 2 has declined 2c sales at 72c for strictly fresh receipts. Barley dull; No. 2 nominal with sales at 77@85c. Highwines steady and firm at 93@95c for wood and iron bound. Sugar 11½@13¾c for common to choice Orleans. Provisions more active; mess pork $26.00 cash, $26 87½ buyer Feburary, and $26 25 seller March. Meats steady: rough sides 13c, short clear middles 14½c, dry salted shoulders 10¼@10¾c, short rib middles 14c. Cumberlands, seller February, 15c. Lard dull at 15½c. Green hams 13c, sweet pickled 15c. Dressed hogs firm at $10@10 75, closing strong at $10 25@10 50. Receipts past 24 hours, 6176 bbls flour, 22 684 bus wheat, 27,450 bus corn, 13,716 bus oats, 4958 bus rye, 4288 bus barley, 12,832 hogs; shipments, 2920 bbls flour, 20,452 bus wheat, 6246 bus corn, 1690 bus oats, 1089 bus rye, 1590 bus barley, 2889 hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—Tobacco in good local demand and prices unchanged Cotton firm at 24¼@24½c. Hemp nominal. Flour firm; superfold at $4.15@4,20, extra $4.50@4,75, double extra $4, treble extra $5.50@6. Wheat firm; No 2 spring rejected 98c, No 1 do 98c, No 2 red fall $1 @1,05, choice $1,20@1,25. Corn steady; mixed and yellow 75@78c, white 80@86c. Oats firm at 50½@53c in bulk, 55@57c sacked. Barley dull at $1,05@1,15 for Minnesota spring, $1,40@1,45 for prime fall. Rye steady at 80c. Whisky heavy for spring. Groceries are quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet; sales at $27,50@28. Dry salt salt meats—jobbing sales; shoulders 17c, clear rib at 14½c, clear sides at 15c; also sales of 500,000 pounds loose clear rib at Alexandria buyer March at 14c; also sales 20,000 pounds do at private terms, Chicago delivery and seller last half Feb'y at 13¾c. Bacon: jobbing at 13¼c for shoulders, clear rib at 16c; clear sides at 16½@16¾c. Sugar cured hams at 19@20c. Lard firm at 16@16¼c for tes, 17c for keg Receipts of 3 bbls flour, 4,300 bush wheat, 10,900 bush corn, 10,080 bush oats, 200 bush barley, 500 head hogs.

Cattle in good demand and firm at 2¼@3¼c for inferior and common, 4@5½c for fair to prime, 6@6½c for choice. Hogs demand good and prices are stiff at 8¼@9½c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 25.—Flour steady; family $5,20@5.50. Wheat steady, at $1,10@1,12. Corn quiet at 75@76c. Oats 50@56c. Rye dull at 85@90c. Barley unchanged and quiet; spring $1,10@1 20, winter $1,25@1.30 Cotton firm, at 24½@24¾c. Whiskey firm and in good demand at 95c. Hogs quiet and steady, at $8,75@9 50; gross re-cipts 1,600. Green meats dull: shoulders 10c, sides 12½@12¾c, and hams 14¼@14¾c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 10¾@11c, sides 14¼@14¾c for clear rib and clear loose Bacon dull and prices drooping: shoulders 12¾@13c, sides 15¼c, and 16c for clear rib and clear sides packed Sugar cured hams dull at 18¾@19¼c Lard dull and firmer under the foreign news but there was no improvement in the demand; it was held more firmly at 15¾@16c for prime steam, and kettle 16¾@16¾c asked. Butter in good supply and dull at 28@32c. Eggs dull at 24@25c. No change in oil: Linseed 90c; Lard $1,43@1,45. Petroleum at 30@33c for refined.

LOUISVILLE, January 25.—Tobacco active, with sales 125 hhds at $6@8 for lugs, and $8,50@28,50 for low to fancy leaf. Bagging quiet at 25½c. Cotton dull, with sales middling at 24½c. Flour in demand, with sales extra familv at $5 Grain quiet and unchanged. Wheat; red $1,05; white $1,10. Corn 95c in sacks Oats 55c. Rye 95c. Provisions steady. Mess Pork $26.25; rumps $14.50. Bacon: shoulders 13¼c; clear rib 16c; clear sides 16½c. Bulk Meats: shoulders 11¾c; clear rib 14¾c; clear sides 14¾c. hams 20c. Lard 17c in tierces. Whisky 95c.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 25.—Cotton active; low middlings scarce and selling at 23½c and good ordinary at 23c. Wheat: red $1,05, amber $1,10, white $1,16. Corn: 85c for loose and 98 for sacked and delivered. Oats 65c. Rye $1. Barley $1.20. Flour $4,50 to $6,50 for superfine to fancy. Bacon: clear sides 15c, shoulders 13¾c, hams 17¼c, city cured plain 18c, sugar cured 20c. Lard 18¾c.

MILWAUKEE, January 25.—Flour unchanged. Wheat nominal at 86c for No. 1, and 83c for No. 2. Oats firm at 40c for No. 1. Corn nominal. Rye firm at 70c for No. 1. Barley nominal. Dressed Hogs steady at $10@10,50. Receipts—2,000 bbls flour, 14,000 bush wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls flour.

TOLEDO, January 25.—Flour inactive. Wheat dull and heavy, No 1 white Michigan $1.22, amber Michigan $1,27, No 2 red $1,08. Corn heavy; new, 70 bid, held at 75c; no grade 62¾c. Oats firm; No 1 held at 48@49c. Michigan do 47c. Dressed hogs 10¼@11c. Clover seed held at $8 25; no buyers.

DETROIT, January 25 —Wheat firm; extra white $1,20, No 1 do $1,14, amber $1,06, regular $1,05@1,10. Corn, old 93c. Barley $1,80 per cental. Dressed hogs dull at $10,50@11, tending downward.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25.—Petroleum lower; crude 21¾c; refined 30¼c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky steady at $1,02 for iron bound.

CLEVELAND, January 25.—Petroleum less firm and a shade lower; refined held at 26¾@27c; crude weak and lower, $5,70 per bbl.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—Provisions unchanged. Whisky quiet; sales at $1,01 for iron bound.

MEMPHIS, January 25.—Cotton firm at 24¼c; receipts 2,181 bales, exports 250.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, January 25.—2 cars 1 ke superior Mc Knight, P & Co; 1 do do, Massey, Wells & Co; 1 do do, McKnight & Co; 1 do do, Coleman, Rahm & Co; 1 do do, Union Iron Mills; 1 do do, J Reamer & Co; 9 do iron ore, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 1 do oats, W G Miller; 4 do pig iron, Nimick & Co; 1 do fullfeed, P Tuff & Son; 1 do lumber, W F Richardson; 1 do do, 1 do posts, R A Clark & Co; 4 kgs, 1 bbl butter, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 20 tubs tobacco, B F Weddle; 3 bxs frames, Pickersgill, L & Co; 123 sks oats, Arbuckles & Co; 50 bbls oil, J Spear & Co; 1 bdls gas pipe, Evans, D & G; 9 tcs meat, Watt, Lang & Co; 135 sks ear corn, McBane & Arjer; 304 do do, J & W Fairley; 40 bbls apples, W H Graff & Co; 21 do beans. 17 pkgs sundries, H Rea Jr; 2 bbls eggs, 4 bgs dry apples, Head & M; 153 bgs rye, W J Meek.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, January 25.—3 cars staves, M P Adams; 5 do blooms, Nimick & Co; 1 car malt, Thos Collins; 25 obls highwines, W Millar & Co; 25 do do, Ballon & Adams; 1 car meat, W B Hays & Son; 360 bxs starch, 50 do candles, Arbuckles & Co; 6 bbls whisky, Hannahall & Megraw; 87 pkgs tobacco, R F Weddle; 25 tcs grease, W H Howard; 10 bxs candles, J H Sawyer; 30 pkgs tobacco, R & W Jenkinson; 29 do do, J M Sichel; 15 do do, Carter, McGrew & Co; 3 hhds do, A Schaub; 2 bbls apples, 2 do eggs, W H Graff & Co; 40 dry salted shoulders, 2 dressed hogs, J A Graff, 5 bdls pelts, G H Anderson; 2 bbls eggs, M W Rankin; 1 do do, S Davis; 5 bbls oil, Harris & Ewing; 65 bdls brooms, McElroy & Co; 1 car wheat, R T Kennedy & Bro; 5 do staves. Hastings & Davis; 50 bbls flour, J E Jenkins; 10 bbls whisky, J Bryan; 25 bbls do, T Sellers; 1 car pig, Lindsey, Curry & Co; 1 car millfeed, H Schneitbach; 165 bgs oats, F Schield; 20 do corn, 2 bbls apples, Bigger & Lewis; 30 sks wheat, Meanor & Harper.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, January 25.—1 car bulk meat, E H Myers & Co; 1 do parley, Burggerman & O; 706 bb's flour, 100 oil, Watt, L & Co; 6 do spirits, S H Watson; 10 do do, Milligan & H; 9 bales broom corn, Kellenberger & Co; 50 bbls h wines, Little & M; 2 cars bone dust, Seward & E; 1 car barley, 3 bbls eggs, Voigt M & Co; 400 bbls flour, D Wallace; 1 car bulk meat, J H Parker. 648 bdls paper, R Christy; 2 cars 6 wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 2 bbls tallow, 36 bxs cheese, Canfield & K; 1 bbl whisky, Rodelheim & Afleider; 1 car hay, 10 bgs b flour, Bricker & Co; 100 bbls flour, E Hazleton, 5 do butter, S Henderson; 5 bales hops; J White, Jr; 1 bbl eggs, Woodworth & D; 52 sks potatoes, G Trumpeter; 45 doz brooms. J S Dilworth & Co; 10 do do, M W Rankin; 1 bbl butter, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 1 d hog, H Rea Jr; 10 bxs butter, Voigt, M & Co; 9 pkgs do, W H Graff & Co; 5 cars wheat, J S Liggett & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION January 25.—3 cars metal, Spang, C & Co; 14 do do, Graff, B & Co; 100 bgs oats, R Knox & Son; 5 bbls oil, Schwartz & H; 323 sks flaxseed, M B Suydam; 10 bbls flour, Mercer & Robinson; 2 cars lumber, John Nanz; 500 pigs lead, J Schomaker & Son; 2 cars barley, Smith & Co; 1 do do, M Heckelman; 1 do cooperage

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE GAZETTE is furnished in the city for six days of the week for 15 cents per week; by mail, $8 per annum: 3 mos., $2.

Police business has been remarkably dull for the last few weeks.

Officer Alf. Gabby, late of the Alleghe-gheny police force, has been deputized as a Ward Constable.

The Allegheny Library never was in a more flourishing condition. The membership is increasing daily.

Michael Williams, who was arrested in O'Donald's saloon by officer O'Hara, for disorderly conduct, was, after a hearing yesterday morning, committed to jail for ten days.

Alderman Lynch is still in jail. He is suffering from an attack of the *mania a potu*, which prevents his removal to the work house, in accordance with the sentence of Court.

Assault and Battery.—J. Keller made information before Justice Heisel yesterday charging John Shea with assault and battery. He alliages that John knocked him down and tore his clothes. A warrant was issued.

Twenty Days.—Patrick Quinn, who was arrested Monday night for attempting to rescue a prisoner, had a hearing yesterday morning and was fined $20 and costs. In default of payment he was committed to jail for twenty days.

Gambling.—Information was made before Justice Heisel yesterday, by Wm. Baumgardner, charging John Kelley with keeping and maintaing a "cock pit" for fighting chickens and permitting betting on the same and other gambling. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

Up for Thirty Days.—Mat. Gordon, Sarah Mitchell and "Bird" Catlin, three notorious colored women, who were arrested on Monday evening, on the Hill, for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, were yesterday, after a hearing, committed to jail for thirty days each, in default of a fine of $25.

Collision.—A collision occurred yesterday at the Twelfth street crossing of the Allegheny Valley Railroad between a butcher wagon and a train of cars, which was moving into the depot. The wagon was demolished and several calves in it were sacrificed, but the horse and driver fortunately escaped.

Abused an Employe.—Yesterday Thos L. Downing made information before Alderman McMasters against Thomas Byram, an Allegheny grocer, for assault and battery. The prosecutor's son is employed in defendant's store, and it is alleged Byram, for some offense, beat and abused him. Warrant issued.

Stock Sales, Tuesday evening, January 25th, on the second floor of the Commercial Sales Rooms, 108 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer:

Merchants & Manufacturers National Bank	$68 00
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Co	18,00
National Refining & Storing Co	1,25

Wrecked.—Yesterday morning the engine of a coal train coming toward the city jumped the track a short distance above McKeesport and was followed by the loaded cars, which were piled up around it in a promiscuous manner. The track was completely obstructed. The men on the train fortunately escaped injury. Passengers were compelled to change cars at the point during the day, but towards evening the wreck was cleared away.

The Bankers.—The attachees of the "Faro Bank" upon which a raid was made Monday night, an account of which we published yesterday morning, waived a hearing yesterday and gave bail for their appearance at the next term of the County Court. The parties who were found in the establishment and arrested, but released on leaving a deposit of $15 each for their appearance next morning, failed to put in an appearance, and the money was forfeited.

Obituary.—Mr. Francis Marion Gardner, a very worthy and esteemed young gentleman, formerly engaged in the drug business on Penn avenue, died yesterday morning of consumption at Mercy Hospital. His death will be deeply mourned by a large circle of friends and acquaintences, as he was universally respected and beloved. His remains were removed to the residence of his father, Mr. G. W. Gardner, Lawrenceville, from whence the funeral will take place.

Fire Yesterday Morning.—The alarm of fire yesterday morning, from Box 75, was occasioned by a fire at the Standard Oil Works. The men were engaged in running of the oil in one of the stills when the head blew out and struck the smoke stack. The oil scattered in all directions, some of it fell on the roof of the boiler house and set it on fire, which ended in its destruction, together with some damage to the machinery stored in the house. The oil in the still, about three hundred barrels, was also burned, involving a loss of about $1,500, which added to the damage to the boiler house makes the total loss $3,500, upon which there is no insurance. The cause of the explosion is a mystery.

Printing Committe.

The Committee on Printing of City Councils met in the Controller's office, yesterday, at three o'clock, and organized by electing Mr. J. C. Mattern chairman. Hugh McMasters, Esq., is *ex-officio* clerk.

After organizing the Committee adjourned to meet at two o'clock P. M. on Friday, for the purpose of fixing the amount of appropriations that will be required for that department during the year. All departments of the city government needing printing done are requested to send to the Committee on or before the next meeting the amount that will be required in said department for job printing, &c., in order that the Committee may be able to make a proper estimate of the amount required.

Spectroscopic.

Professor Barker delivered his second lecture on the Spectroscope last evening in the Academy of Music. The house was well filled with the *literate* of our two cities, who listened with profound attention to the lucid exposition of this wonderful invention, given by the learned Professor. The lecture was illustrated by some very brilliant experiments. Dr. Barker referred briefly to the importance of the spectroscope in solving the "nebular hypothesis," and stated that it established, beyond a doubt, the theory of Laplace. We think there are very few educated christians in these cities who believe that in the *nebulae* there can be seen the spontaneous productions of new worlds. It is a number of years since Professor Nichol, of the University of Glasgow, and one of the most strenuous advocates of the "nebular theory," read his remarkation on this subject. The lectures of Professor Barker were successful even beyond expectation.

ALLEGHENY FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Annual Visit of Inspection—Its Condition.

Yesterday afternoon the Committee on Fire Engines and Hose of the Allegheny Councils, visited the various engine houses on a tour of inspection. They were accompanied by Chief Engineer Crow, and Superintendent of the Alarm Telegraph, McCandless. All the hose and appararatus were found in tip top condition. The firemen express themselves as satisfied with the new paid system and are anxious to have it go into operation. Among the houses visited was the new one in course of erection for the Good Will, on Manhattan street. This, when completed, will be one of the finest of its character in the State. The work is progressing favorably, and it is expected to be ready for occupancy by the first of April next. Some changes were talked of in relation to the other houses, but these will be brought properly before Councils at an early day. The Chief Engineer took an inventory of the stock belonging to the city and that owned by the members of the companies. The latter will either be purchased by the city or sold to other parties, the matter to be decided at a future meeting. The paid system will go into operation next month. The Department never was in better working order, and the visitors expressed themselves highly pleased with what they saw.

About five o'clock they returned to City Hall, when an alarm was struck to test the efficiency of the Department. In three minutes the General Grant Hose Carriage appeared on the ground, followed in quick succession by all the others. The Good Will, located in Manchester, responded in less than ten minutes, a remarkably quick trip. The engines all made excellent time and demonstrated in the most satisfactory manner the discipline of the Department.

ROBERT BURNS.

"Scotia's" Loved and Honored Bard—CXI Anniversary of His Birth—A Joyous, Happy Gathering—Speeches, Sentiment, Music and Song.

Praise to the Bard, his words are driven
Like flower seeds by the far winds sown,
Wherever beneath the sky of heaven,
The birds of fame have flown.

The annals of poetry and song can furnish no brighter name than that of Scotia's darling Bard, the Ayrshire ploughboy, Robert Burns. Few there are around which circles such a halo of glory and are remembered beyond the bounds of their native lands with such love and honor and enthusiastic admiration. The old, love to revere and honor his genius, and the young delight in his praise. A character, animated by the fervor of highest genius, a nature based upon the noblest qualities of manliness, a patriotism which no tyranny could subdue, and a warm, sympathetic heart beating in unison with humanity, it is well that homage should be accorded to this wonderful nobleman of nature. And while his own countrymen remember him with feelings of veneration and warmest devotion, shall not humanity in all countries, and especially in this free land, join in the same spirit to extend his fame and hold him in everlasting remembrance? In this view, how fitting does it seem that with the return of each anniversary of his birth, the day should be honored, by Scotchman and American, and by all who can appreciate greatness—mingling together to pay their devotions at the same poetic shrine.

It has long been a custom among the representatives of "Bonnie Scotland" in this vicinity to celebrate each anniversary of the birth of this world's poet with appropriate ceremonies calculated to honor the occasion and make it one which shall always be hailed with delight and pleasure. Heretofore success has always rewarded their efforts, and among all the annual gatherings which crown the year none have been more happy or pleasurable than the "Burns Celebration." And so when the CXI anniversary occasion drew nigh preparations were set on foot which culminated last evening in one of the most enjoyable entertainments ever given in honor of the day.

On this occasion, departing from the usual custom, the Committee having the matter in charge determined to throw open the doors to a more extended circle of the poet's admirers, and for this purpose the annual supper was dispensed with, Masonic Hall secured, and a programme prepared, which was truly "a feast of reason and a flow of soul."

The Hall was throw open about seven o'clock and soon was comfortably filled with an audience, of patriarchial sires and elderly dames, "bonnie dukes and sonsie lassies," imbued with the spirit of the occasion and fully prepared for enjoyment. When all had become quietly seated, Mr. John Brown, Jr., appeared on the platform and announced the following officers.

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Mr. Leggate, always at home on such occasions, upon taking the chair, felicitously observed that if there were gifted with imagination it was eminently desirable that the faculty be largely exercised in making them feel as though just arisen from a sumptuous repast and fully prepared for the "feast of reason and flow of soul," which was to follow. (Laughter.) He then, in a happy and effective manner, referred to the occasion which had called them together, and in a few fervid and eloquent words, paid tribute to the name and fame of Burns, touching upon the salient points of the poet's character in a manner which seemed to reach the hearts of every audience in the most tender beauty and effect. In conclusion he called upon Mr Wm. Hamilton to open the exercises with hat grand old song of friendship

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D. McINTYRE, President.

To this the following answer was returned:

The Burns Celebration of Pittsburgh to the Burns Association of Philadelphia, Greeting—In responding to your sentiment by offering: The memory of Burns: he struck the key note of human liberty in songs that will keep in the hearts of mankind to the end of time.

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MY DEAR LEGGATE: I have just received a beautiful invitation for the "Burns Anniversary" on Tuesday evening next. I regret my inability to be present, but here's my hand and heart for "Auld Reekie," glorious in her history, honored in her sons, grand and bewitching in her scenery,—while in piety, patriotism and literature, a true and generous friend of the Republic.

Yours, with regard,

JOS. R. KERR.

CALTON HILL, Jan. 22, 1870.

At this juncture the following dispatch was received:

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1870.

A. LEGGATE, Esq: Burns, the Poet, who sympathized with misfortune, whether in mice, men or De'ils.

THOMAS DUNCAN.

The following programme was then gone through with. We regret that space will not permit a full notice of each performance, none of which failed to receive the heartiest applause.

Song—"Tak yoor auld cloak aboot yo"—Mr. Wm Hamilton. Variations on the violin by Prof. Manning; rapturously encored and repeated. Response—the sentiment—"The Land of Burns," by Prof. J. W. R. Sloan, a brief, fitting and stirring address, which was heartily applauded; a little joke by the President was received with peals of laughter. A recitation of a selection from Burns, by Mr. David Kirk; song by the Allegheny Quartette Club. Then came perhaps the gem of the evening, the recitation of the most glorious, gay, pathetic, wierd like, the favorite and most powerful of all Burn's productions, "Tam O'Shanter," by Mr. A. Leggate. It was delivered in the vernacular in a peculiarly happy manner, the speaker being almost unable to proceed for the applause with which the performance was frequently interrupted. The Allegheny Quartette Club now favored the audience with another comic song, "Phro Phundo Basso," followed by "Scots who hae wie Wallace bled," by Mr. William Hamilton, hearty applause following each performance. Following this, Mr. Arthur Kirk recited "Epistle to a young friend;" Prof. Wm. Slack sang "A fine old Scottish gentleman," which was well received; a comic Scotch song by Mr. Ellis, by request of the audience, and a humorous, happy speech by Rev. Geo. P. Hays, of Allegheny. The remainder of the evening was spent with impromptu songs and speeches from persons in the audience, who were successively called upon and made the hours pass swiftly with music, and with general hilarity. About the late hour the gathering was finally dispersed slowly, each attendant seeming loth to break up a scene of so much enjoyment, and healthful amusement. And thus closed one of the most pleasant of entertainments, which will be a green oasis in the memory of all who had the extreme good fortune to be present. The celebration was a complete success throughout, and cannot but cause a feeling of pride as well as pleasure in the hearts of those through whose instrumentality it was arranged and conducted. To the President, especially, all honor is due—indefatigable in preparing, and the life and soul of the occasion, he largely aided by his witticisms and anecdotes, interspersed throughout the exercises, of which time would fail us in narrating, and the grace and ready tact with which he presided, to make the anniversary what it was—unexcelled by any similar entertainment ever held in the city.

PETROLEUM ITEMS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

PARKER'S LANDING, January 24, 1870.

To-day being one of the most lovely I have seen since my first debut in this land of grease, I have concluded to take up my line of march to gather up items for my old friend, the GAZETTE.

Oil is selling here at $4 75 per barrel, with an upward tendency. It is difficult to obtain the correct production at this time. Several of our heavy oil dealers here are about establishing "head-quarters," where the production of this Territory will be reported daily, so that Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia and other cities may be informed of the exact amount produced. The operators are expecting a "big thing" this coming spring in the way of new developments, and a very large increase in business.

I visited the following wells to-day, and will give you as correct a report as possible of their workings:

The Guerrilla well is doing well, pumping thirty four barrels per day since started.

The new well, "Happy Jack," is pumping six barrels per day, and on the increase.

Lady Maud is being drilled fifty feet deeper, and experienced operators think it will pump fifty barrels per day, when finished. It has been pumping thirty-five barrels, but the owners not being satisfied, concluded to deepen.

Harding wall No. 1 is being drilled deeper, and promises to prove an A No. 1. Mr. Adams, a landholder on Bear Creek, is prospecting about one and a half miles from the mouth of that stream. He has been successful, it is said, in getting a small well producing a good quality of oil. If this should prove to be a good turn out, it will open a wide field for operating. Still further up the creek Messrs. Perry & Parsons have flouted up light and pleasure. Heretofore success has always rewarded their efforts, and among all the annual gatherings which crown the year none have been more happy or pleasurable than the "Burns Celebration." And so when the CXI anniversary occasion drew nigh preparations were set on foot which culminated last evening in one of the most enjoyable entertainments ever given in honor of the day.

On this occasion, departing from the usual custom, the Committee having the matter in charge determined to throw open the doors to a more extended circle of the poet's admirers, and for this purpose the annual supper was dispensed with, Masonic Hall secured, and a programme prepared, which was truly "a feast of reason and a flow of soul."

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A General Survey of the American Oil Regions—Facts and Figures on Production and Development.

In an exhaustive annual petroleum report, the Titusville *Herald* shows that the progress and general prosperity of the trade was in 1869 without parallel. The increase in the production has been substantial and gratifying. It has been accompanied by a corresponding enlargement in the consumption, so that the supply and demand have been nearer equal than during any preceding year.

The means by which petroleum is produced, although not materially changed, have undergone many alterations for the better, both in the Pennsylvania district and elsewhere, which have made the business more certain, enhanced the value of producing lands and made the profits on the outlay of capital larger. But it has been in the methods of refining and deodorizing that the most marked improvements, because greater in their results, have been made. Principal among these was the discovery of a deodorizing and refining process, or processes, for Canadian oil, which for years previous had been an almost worthless product on account of the excessively offensive odor it emitted. The processes have been very successfully applied and a complete revolution has been worked in the Canadian oil trade. About 400,000 barrels of stock which had accumulated during previous years, together with a product which in 1869 reached 200,000 barrels, has been brought into the markets of the world. The refined Canadian oil has been introduced in Europe, and has been found equal to almost any other oil. In the United States the treatment processes and the size and shape of the stills have greatly improved, and the quantity of burning oil obtained from crude oil has been materially enlarged.

The price of petroleum in 1869 ruled higher than at any previous time, and producers have been recompensed with unusually large profits.

The annexed is a recapitulation of the product of Pennsylvania since 1859, the year in which petroleum was first produced by means of artesian wells, as compiled by the *Herald*:

Production in 1859, bbls		82,000
"	1860 "	500,000
"	1861 "	2,113,500
"	1862 "	3,056,600
"	1863 "	2,611,300
"	1864 "	2,116,100
"	1865 "	2,497,700
"	1866 "	3,597,700
"	1867 "	3,347,300
"	1868 "	3,715,700
"	1869 "	4,215,100
Total bbls		27,853,100

The production during 1869 has, it is seen, exceeded that of any previous year, and swells the grand aggregate to nearly twenty-eight million barrels.

The production of the burning oil in the Ohio and West Virginia oil districts in 1869 was, we have from trustworthy sources, fully 1,000 barrels daily, or 365,000 for the year. About two thirds of this quantity was produced in West Virginia. The yield of Lubricating oil in the same State did not greatly exceed 100 barrels daily.

In Canada the yield averaged about 4,000 barrels per week, and aggregated about 200,000 barrels.

The Kentucky oil region produced about 75 barrels daily, or a total of 27,000 barrels.

In Montana and California, and in Peru, South America, oil was produced, but in unimportant quantities.

The total yield of the United States of crude oil or its equivalent on January 1st, 1870, was about 800,000 barrels, or 180,000 in excess of that on hand July 1st, 1869, about 90,000 in excess of that on hand January 1st, 18 9, and about 200,000 less than on January 1st, 1868.

The spirit of development in the Pennsylvania oil district in 1869 was great. Large tracts of new territory were discovered, and the limits of territory which was producing at, and previous to, January 1st, 1869, were much extended, and although the yield decreased materially in many of the old districts, and in a few subsided altogether, still the events of the year favor the conclusion that the supply in Pennsylvania is inexhaustible.

The number of wells sunk in 1869 was about eleven hundred, or about one hundred and fifty more than during the previous year. Of these about five-sixths proved to paying quantities. Of the wells that had been abandoned during previous years about one hundred and fifty were revived, and during the year the total number abandoned was about four hundred and fifty, leaving the number producing on January 1st, 1870, about 1,800, against about 1,200 January 1st, 1869—an increase of six hundred.

At the close of 1869 there was more new territory in the Pennsylvania district which had been determined to be of a producing nature by development in its vicinity, than at any previous time in the history of the oil business. This territory is located in all parts of the district; but the greater portion of it is between the Allegheny river and Oil creek, along and near the branches of Pithole creek. The aggregate extent of the territory now known to be productive, would permit of fully 2,000 to 2,500 wells being sunk with the supply of one another.

In Ohio and West Virginia operations have been pursued on a small scale, but have been, on the whole, successful. About thirty wells were completed in 1869, of which about twenty five were paying ones. About seven old wells were started up. The efforts of the operators have been directed principally to the exhausting of the water from the producing sand rocks, which have been flooded for several years. Some very good wells were found in West Virginia during the year, and there is no doubt but that, were operations conducted with more energy and capital, this territory could be made to produce largely. The number of wells drilling in the two States on January 1st, 1870, was about twenty, and the number being pumped one hundred and seventy.

In Kentucky ten or fifteen wells were completed in the Barren county district, in 1869, of which only one-half produced in sufficient quantities to pay the cost of pumping. There were about fifteen wells being pumped in this district on January 1st, 1870.

There is now in Canada an extent of new territory equal to about 1,000 acres, upon which wells can be sunk with a reasonable assurance of success. There were thirty wells completed in 1869, seventeen of which were paying wells. The number being worked on January 1st, 1870, was about eighty, and the number in process of drilling about ten. The following is a recapitulation of the number of wells completed in America in 1869, and the number being pumped and in process of drilling on January 1st, 1870:

	No. Drill.	No. Pump.	No. Com.
In Pennsylvania	364	1,800	1,100
In Ohio & W. Va	20	170	30
In Canada	10	80	30
In Kentucky	10	15	15
Totals	394	2,065	1,175

The number of wells completed in America in 1868, was about 1,000, and the number producing on January 1st, 1869, about 1,525, and the number in process of drilling on the same dates about 300.

FRESH ITEMS.

From the Oil City *Times* we take the following fresh petroleum items:

Another oil excitement is beginning to rage at Franklin. Ever since 1861 a few wells have been producing in that vicinity, at the rate of from two to four barrels daily. About a year ago a well was drilled on the Evans lot, and commenced producing at the rate of twenty barrels per day, but the yield soon declined to five barrels per day, at which rate it has since continued to pump. A number of other wells were sunk on the same tract during last winter, and are yielding oil in paying quantities. We learn that the total product of all the wells in that vicinity is about thirty-five barrels per day. The oil is found at the depth of two hundred and forty feet, and is sold for $12 per barrel. The success which attended the efforts made last fall have stimulated the citizens of that place to action, and new derricks are springing up in all directions, and business of all kinds is improving.

On the Econmy Oil Co.'s tract, the company have a new well down, which they are testing. Their other wells are steadily holding their own.

The Buck well on the Cohill farm is producing 12 barrels, and has held at this for some weeks.

On the Hickory there is nothing new to report, although several wells will soon be ready to test. Boring has been somewhat delayed by the weather. Mr Gilson's well is rapidly approaching completion.

On Dawson Run, Mr. W. A. Green's well is down 625 feet; some two miles further up the run, a well recently put down to the depth of 870 feet, is flowing about 1½ barrels per day.

On the R. C. Scott Farm, the well has been torpedoed and is now pumping 20 barrels. Mr. Scott has just let a lease on which a well is to be put down between the old and the spring. He has also let a twenty acre lease on his home farm, four wells to be put down, with privilege of eight. Lively times may be looked for in this section.

On the Tidioute and Warren tract, the wells are producing about as usual. Fisher and Cushing No. 3 is doing 30 barrels; No. 4, 80 barrels; and No. 5, a new well, we are sorry to hear has her tools fast in the mud, but the well known energy of these gentlemen warrants the assertion that they will soon be fished out.

The Althoff well, at Erie, which produces small quantities of the very first quality of lubricating oil, is to be deepened a couple of hundred feet. There is no doubt of the existence of petroleum under Erie, but it is at too great a depth for boring to be a safe investment. Every well drilled has had a "good show," if any amount of gas and fragments of rock saturated with oil can be so termed.

There are now eleven producing wells on the Armstrong farm, near Pleasantville, and the average daily production is about fifty barrels. All the excitement during the Pleasantville excitement the production of this farm was over 1,500 barrels daily, and the number of wells in operation near 100. It is on the black oil belt.

The Shreve and Haldeman well on Cottage Hill, Oil City, which is now down 624 feet, and nearly through the last sand rock, has every indication of being a good well. All the signs are flattering, and oil has already made its appearance in the tubing.

The production of Parker oil field is estimated at 1,800 barrels per day.

A new well was recently struck on the Bean Farm, near Pithole. It is yielding 12 bbls per day.

The Pittsburgh GAZETTE farm, old "Shreve" farm, above Tionesta, is to be tested in three places, leases having been given for that purpose to Messrs. Cole & Howell, of Pleasantville, who are putting up their derrick for the first well on the hill side. Mr. Cole had a twenty barrel well at the same place several years ago which he had to abandon on account of the then low price of oil. He has much faith in his prospects, and while wells are obtained at a very shallow depth there, he and his partner propose going down deep enough for all practical purposes even if that should mean one thousand feet.

The McCutcheon well on Hunter's run opposite Tionesta is yielding with nem pump about a barrel of a heavy lubricating oil per day. The abandoned wells on the Jamison flats will probably soon again be tested. The prospects in the Tionesta region once more are promising.

Refineries of Pittsburgh.

Since the discovery of petroleum, there never was a time, it seems to us, that the trade was in a more healthy condition, and the prospects of refiners more encouraging for the future than at this moment. This in a great measure has been brought about like all valuable experience, at a heavy cost, and almost total annihilation of the refining interest of Pittsburgh. Simply because it was believed that manufacturers must speculate in forward options in order to run their works. But now, after three years trial, bitter experience has taught them that a total disregard of sound legitimate business principles, will bring its inevitable result, failure and bankruptcy. As an illustration of what we mean, and in order to convey to the uninitiated an idea of how the business has been formerly conducted, we will state a few facts. In the summer and fall of 1868, manufacturers already commenced to sell their oil for any and all deliveries for the year of 1869, and this, too, without having a barrel of the raw material purchased as against the sales of refined. By the first day of January, 1869, there had already been contracted for the sale of over a million barrels of refined oil on paper for that years delivery. This placed the manufacturers at the mercy of the producers, who steadily held to their prices, knowing full well that the refiners must cover at some price in order to fulfill their contracts. Then came the speculators, and many refiners who favored a rise in prices were constantly at the mercy of exporters, who, knowing that with such an excess of speculation, more refined must force itself east than was actually needed for the timely wants, forced their grip with a view to break prices, instead of being spread over and more equally divided between the oil regions, Pittsburgh and the sea bord. These exporters would patiently await with foreign capital till the day of slaughter came and then buy this valuable product at their own figures. Such is only a very brief outline of the facts. As we have before stated, the year 1870 opens with bright prospects to all legitimate interests, if the refiners will only strictly adhere to their determination to sell no future deliveries without at least having the raw material in hand, and then only at a margin that will justify them in the risks and responsibilities that are involved in refining, the immense amount of capital required, (as well as the amount of ability), should be worth something, and we do hope that all our solid manufacturers see it in this light. As compared to former years, the manufacturers have not committed themselves to any policy, and have made no contracts for future deliveries, and consequently no longer at the mercy of either the producer or the speculator. When it is considered that against sales amounting to one million of barrels, there has been nothing contracted for this year, it is a grand step in the right direction, and, if steadily adhered to, will bring wealth and prosperity to Pittsburgh, and will establish the business on a credit that it has never before had, owing to the gambling and speculative propensities of too many of the refiners.

A strict adherence to the policy of selling no lines, will surely result in one of two things. It will compel the producers to meet the views of the exporter in furnishing the refiners the raw material at a figure which will give him a fair manufacturers margin, or it will compel the exporter to pay the real value of the produce, either of which will be satisfactory to the refining interest. We again repeat, do not commit yourself to the selling of lines, and from this date our refineries will again be werth one hundred cents on the dollar.

A REFINER.

House and Lot in Allegheny at Auction.—The property No. 75 Perry, near Chestnut street, Third ward, will be sold on Friday, 28th inst. at two o'clock. The lot is 25 by 95 feet. The house is a good brick of nine rooms. A rare chance for purchasers. Owner moving west.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

TUESDAY, January 25.—The argument on a motion for non suit in the case of McClurkan vs. Thompson was concluded Monday evening. The Court reserved the decision in the case until Thursday morning.

In the case of Hill, Patterson & Co. vs. Baker and Hanlon, previously reported, the jury found for the plaintiffs in the sum of $173 41.

The first case taken up was that of William Flinn by his father and next friend, John Flinn, vs. Robert Graham and George B. McKee. Action to recover damages for an alleged false arrest and imprisonment. The defendant, Graham, was and is now filling the position of relief Captain or Captain of the day watch of the City Police, and McKee was night watchman on the force. It appears that on the evening of February 21, 1869, that a party of men and boys were collected on Fifth avenue, and were acting in a disorderly manner, and that officer McKee arrested one of the party, a young man named Tomer, and Flinn, the plaintiff, who was one of the crowd, made his escape, and thus for the time avoided arrest. He, it appears, followed the officer and the prisoner to the lock-up, where he was also arrested, locked up and retained until next morning, when he was discharged by the Mayor. The plaintiffs allege that the arrest was illegal and bring this suit for the recovery of damages. Messrs. Moore and Morehead appeared for the defendants and Mr. Bigham for the plaintiff.

A number of witnesses were called by the plaintiffs to prove the arrest. It was held by plaintiffs that Flinn was not one of the disorderly party on the avenue, but that hearing of the arrest of young Tomer, who was a friend, he had gone to the station house to try and have him released, when he was arrested and locked up without cause. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

10. Goodell vs. Pa. R. R. Co.
142. Bassett vs. Hill.
143. Morrow vs. Hill.
112. Jacoby vs. Schoen & Laurent.
64. Rees vs. Morrow.
118. Kennedy vs. Schultz.
119. Grant vs. Scott.
122. Maltby vs. Shulz & Danner.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

TUESDAY, January 25.—The case of Franz vs. Jones & Laughlin, previously reported, and which has occupied the attention of the Court for over a week, was brought to a termination yesterday by plaintiff's counsel taking a non-suit.

Before Judge Collier.

In the case of Christ vs. Dittman, previously reported, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $155.59.

Shields vs. McAboy. Action to recover arrears of rent due on a lease of property on St, Clair street. Jury out.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

96. Hannay vs. Evans & Co.
106 McCallum vs. Carlisle.
108. Vaugh vs. McGlaren.
109. Wright vs P. & C. R. R. Co.
120. Coleman, Rahm & Co. vs. Leech.
125. Little & Meehling vs. Mestregat.
128. Whigham vs. Cook & Co.
132. Adam Hoffman vs. Hoffmeister.
133. Snodgrass vs. Hill.
156. Fethian vs. Smith.

On Duty.

The new Allegheny police force went on duty last night. Mayor Callow previously made the following assignments of position:

Chief—James D Duncan.
Captain of Watch—J. P. Kennedy.
Office Force—Wm Bowden, Jackson Scott, Gottleib Miller, Wm. Wier, John Lafferty.
Day Force—Lieutenants—Richard Wilson, C. B. Sayers, W. L. Kennedy, Privates John Brown, M. A. Barnes, W. H. H. Tyler, Hugh Mitchell, Wm. Barr, Henry Kalmire, Henry Beckert, James Horner, Richard Whittaker, W. J. Merriman.
Night Force—Lieutenants—Washington Wells, Edward Brooks, August, Elke and Henry Hess. Privates—Richard Gearey, Hugh Wilson, Joseph Hardt, Christian Zoither, John W. Ochls, John Kaltenbach, John Long, R. Lindsay, J. C. McIntyre, W. H. Barke, A. W. Washington, W. Shields, Nicholas Trautman, Oliver E. Cornelius, Fred Breninger, Benjamin Clark, John Syllenberger.

Only a few Days Longer.

Our numerous readers should bear in mind that two weeks have already elapsed since the Administrators' sale of dry goods commenced at J. W. Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street. The administrators and proprietors announced that it would only continue for about thirty days, and they are determined to adhere to their original announcement. There is no prospect of the time being extended. One of the administrators from New York is expected to be here to day or to-morrow, and it is thought that one object of his visit is to give peremptory instructions to wind up the business within the time mentioned. Let none, then, who desire to supply themselves with c